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BRITISH CABINET NAVAL ESTIMATE TO BE ADJUSTED

Ministers to Meet to Settle Question of Proposed Budget of £50,000,000 Opposed by Chancellor of the Exchequer

OPINION IS DIVIDED

Mr. Churchill Said to Have Prime Minister With Him, While Lloyd George Is Supported by Liberal Press

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—What is known as the naval cabinet council will take place this afternoon. The question of the total navy estimates will then be settled. Whilst the first lord, supported by the whole board of admiralty, is demanding an increase in the estimates, the chancellor of the exchequer is vehemently resisting a total increase demand.

This does not mean, as Mr. Churchill points out, that there is a split in the cabinet, but it does mean that there is, as usual, a sharp difference of opinion between the man who directs the spending department and the man who directs the finding department. Such differences of opinion are not new.

Gladstone fought Lord Palmerston in 1862 on this very point of armaments. Lord Randolph Churchill fought Lord Salisbury on a similar point and carried his difference of opinion to the point of resignation. So today Mr. Lloyd George is fighting Winston Churchill and it is understood that as in both previous cases the prime minister is on the side of increased expenditure.

As a matter of fact, the naval estimates have gone up in an incredible way in the last few years, jumping from £35,000,000 in 1909 to £46,000,000 in the current year, which £46,000,000 has, by supplementary estimates, exceeded £50,000,000.

As a result of these supplementary estimates Mr. Lloyd George's surplus has disappeared and for the first time he will find himself face to face with a deficit. In these circumstances he is understood to be vehemently opposed to estimates which will carry the £50,000,000 of the current year into something like £55,000,000 in the coming year, and he undoubtedly has on his side the entire Liberal press and the overwhelming rank and file of the Liberal party.

On the other hand he is believed to be at the present moment in the minority in the cabinet with the prime minister against him. The opposition are of course on Mr. Churchill's side. Mr. Lee, who represents the naval interests for the Unionists, is urging Mr. Churchill to fight to the end, declaring that his position is safer than that of any other minister of the crown, since if 100 Radicals form a cave and go into "no" lobby, 250 Unionists can be relied upon to support him to the man.

Mr. Burns has recently been showing that since the Liberals came into power in 1906 they have spent a sum practically equaling the national debt on armaments of various sorts, and with this statement he meets the argument of the Unionist benches, which dub the chancellor of the exchequer and his supporters as the suicide club. These are the facts which will be before the cabinet today, and the result is being awaited with the greatest interest.

JAPANESE HAS BEEN U. S. CITIZEN FOR 18 YEARS

California Discovery Is Expected to Be Cause of Proceedings to Revoke Naturalization Papers

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—For 18 years Ulysses S. Kaneko, as one of southern California's wealthiest Japanese, has enjoyed all the privileges of American citizenship, including the right to vote. Federal officials, investigating his status, have discovered that Kaneko is the only naturalized Japanese in the United States. He was granted full naturalization papers by the superior court.

Proceedings will be instituted by the government to revoke the oriental's naturalization papers.

Explaining how Kaneko could have had the privileges of an American citizen for so many years, the chief naturalization examiner in Boston said that seven years ago the lower courts had power to issue naturalization papers, and the only record made of the proceedings in court was the certificate held by the applicant. Sometimes through an oversight, neglect or ignorance of the law the clerk or presiding officer would present a certificate to a person not entitled to it and when it was discovered the attorney general would make an effort to have it annulled. He declared that no Japanese nor Chinese can be naturalized unless by special act of Congress, because they are not "free white persons."

MAYOR SECURES HALL AND WILL ANSWER CRITICS

At Old-Fashioned Town Meeting Mr. Fitzgerald Will Give Resume of His Administration

In answer to the annual report of the finance commission and other critics, Mayor Fitzgerald has hired Faneuil hall for Jan. 31 to hold an old-fashioned town meeting at which he proposes to reply to the criticisms of the commission and others and give a complete resume of his administration.

The mayor has prepared a statement which covers many of the specific questions mentioned in the finance commission's report.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS' COUNTY CHAIRMAN SPEAKS FOR CLUB

Mrs. A. H. Parker, chairman of the county committee of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage, was the speaker at the meeting of the Brookline Study Club at the home of Mrs. F. M. Crohore this morning. Mrs. Henry Preston White spoke on legislative work, and Miss Dorothy Conklin of Brookline, a member of the Radcliffe College Anti-Suffrage Club, gave a short talk on activity at Radcliffe. Mrs. George E. Sabine gave a resume of current events.

Under the auspices of the Newton Center branch of the association a meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. W. Dill, 460 Commonwealth avenue, Tuesday afternoon. The speakers will be Mrs. Thomas Allen of the state education and organization committee and Mrs. Henry Preston White. Mrs. Ella Spear acts as chairman.

Mrs. A. J. George, field secretary of the state organization, sails for Europe Jan. 30, to pass a few months studying conditions among women abroad.

BANKING PROPERTY IS BOUGHT BY WHIPPLE ESTATE

The Commonwealth Trust Company has transferred the title in its banking house property on Summer street, corner of Devonshire street, to Charles W. Rowell of Framingham, who has resold the estate to Sherman L. Whipple of Boston, who buys for investment, on his personal account. The property consists of 2765 square feet of land and a building, erected in 1907, two stories in height with basement and safety deposit vaults, valued by the city at \$365,300, of which \$183,300 is on the land and \$180,000 on the building.

The Commonwealth Trust Company has taken back a 20 year lease of the premises which they will continue to occupy as heretofore. The transaction makes no change whatever in the occupancy of the building. The papers were placed on record in the registry of deeds today. Burroughs & Deloys were the brokers in the transaction.

WOMEN TO ESCORT MRS. BELMONT

Ten girl workers employed in various occupations, including Miss Helen E. Comins, stenographer, Miss Helen Melville and Miss Nellie Morrissey, telephone operators, Mrs. Kezia M. Greenwood and Mrs. Alice V. Watson, laundry workers; Mrs. Elizabeth Wakeman and Miss Elizabeth Bagley, saleswomen, are to form an escort to Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York who speaks for woman suffrage at Tremont Temple Saturday night.

JAPANESE MAID SAVES BROTHER

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A movement was started here today to secure a Carnegie hero pension for a Japanese maid of seven years, Yuki Imai, who saved her young brother from fire.

Mr. Scofield urged the spinners to take some constructive step towards aiding these communities.

BILL DEALING WITH ASIATIC EXCLUSION IS NOW HELD UP

Following Baron Makino's Speech Hearings on Measures Are Postponed so as to Prevent Delay in New Treaty Deliberations

WASHINGTON—While Secretary of State Bryan insisted today that a complete settlement of the Japanese anti-Asian alien land law controversy was impending and denied any sinister meaning in the speech of Baron Makino, the House immigration committee decided to postpone scheduled hearings on the new Asiatic exclusion bill. The committee acted on request of the secretary of state, who, it is understood, wrote that he desired no step to be taken which might delay a new treaty with Japan, designed to fix the exact status of Americans in Japan and Japanese in America.

Mr. Bryan said that Baron Makino's declaration that "another way" would be adopted to settle the controversy was not a surprise to diplomatic officials here and would cause no embarrassment. It was asserted that the state department had been apprised in advance by Ambassador Chinda of the contents of Baron Makino's speech.

U. S. SEEKS TO FORM CENTERS TO GROW COTTON

Community Plan Is Explained to New England Dealers and Manufacturers by Five Department of Agriculture Officials

SPRINGFIELD IS NEXT

New England cotton dealers and manufacturers are being visited by five officials of the United States department of agriculture with a view to stimulating interest in the government's efforts to develop and maintain long staple cotton production through the establishment of community centers.

Fall River and New Bedford brokers have been conferred with and Wednesday the officials were the guests of the Arkwright Club of Boston. Springfield is the next city to be visited. The agriculture department experts will then return to Washington.

About 50 Boston cotton brokers and members of the Arkwright Club gathered at Young's hotel yesterday to listen to discussions from the cotton agriculturists.

The department officials, who are devoting their entire efforts to the improvement and marketing of the cotton crop, are: Charles J. Brand, chief of the office of markets; C. S. Scofield, agriculturist in charge of western irrigation agriculture; Walter T. Swingle, physiologist in charge of crop physiology and breeding investigations; Thomas H. Kearney, physiologist in charge of drought and alkali resistant plant investigations and Fred Taylor, cotton technologist.

For some years the cotton spinners connected with the Arkwright Club have endeavored to stimulate the growing of a better grade of cotton in the South. They have supported an experimental farm in Mississippi, and have given financial assistance to another experiment in the Imperial valley of California. About \$10,000 was spent on these experiments.

Within a few years the department of agriculture has given much attention to the improvement of cotton staple and the handling of cotton.

At the conference Mr. Brand spoke at length upon the effort that the department is making to secure more cooperation between the spinners and the cotton growers. He said the department had come to the conclusion that it could not develop and maintain long staple production unless it is grown on a community basis.

He said that in a few instances where individual communities had come to an agreement to raise only one variety there was more uniformity, better picking, better baling and better classing.

The department has stimulated several community centers, the most notable perhaps being Hartsville, Darlington county, South Carolina, where now 50,000,000 bales of long staple cotton are produced. In the Salt River valley, Arizona, the production is limited to long Egyptian cotton. In the Imperial valley, in California, where an attempt was made to confine production to long staple, short varieties have been introduced and all kinds are now being grown.

Mr. Brand recited two great needs, first, a state supply of long staple cotton for the spinners, and second, a stable market for the producers. Neither of these exist today, said he.

Mr. Kearney spoke enthusiastically of the possibilities of the Yuma variety of the Egyptian type in Arizona's salt river valley.

The department is encouraging farmers' associations that agree to grow a uniform type by giving them the best seed adapted to their climates and soil conditions.

Mr. Scofield urged the spinners to take some constructive step towards aiding these communities.

LYNN REQUESTS A SPECIAL RATE

LYNN, Mass.—Formal protest against the proposed increase in express rates, effective Feb. 1, was filed today with the Massachusetts public service commission by the Lynn Chamber of Commerce.

The chamber sets forth that the proposed increase will add 25 per cent to the rates between Boston and Lynn and will materially affect the business of shoe manufacturers.

Request is made that the commission grant to Lynn a special express rate.

MISS MORGAN ON CIVIC CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK—Miss Anne Morgan with Miss Maude Wetmore will leave here for Chicago today to establish sections of the woman's branch of the civic federation in western states.

The woman's branch of the civic federation has interested itself in prison and civic reform. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson are interested in the society's work.

MORE SALARY FOR CARRIERS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—An amendment to the postoffice bill was offered today by Representative Moore of Pennsylvania objecting to public hearings, in view of Baron Makino's speech and conditions in Tokyo and elsewhere. Chairman Burnett agreed.

Members said that the committee might take up the bill Jan. 29, at which time Secretary Bryan will probably be called to give his opinion.

NORTH ATLANTIC SHIPPING POOL IS BROKEN AT PARIS

Owing to Hamburg-Amerika Company's Demand Present Rate Is to Terminate

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS—The companies which represent the North Atlantic shipping pool held their annual meeting here yesterday. The principal subject of discussion was the claim of the Hamburg-Amerika Company for a larger share of the profits. As other companies did not see their way to agreeing to this it was announced that the present rate would terminate at the end of the current month.

It is understood that the remaining companies in the pool do not intend to engage in a rate cutting war with the Hamburg-Amerika Company, but will, so far as possible, work together with a view to reconstitution of the pool at any time which may seem possible in the future.

OFFICIAL BOARD IS PROPOSED TO DEVELOP EVERETT

Local Government Has Plan to Start in Industrial Section and Provide for Future Needs

For laying out and developing the city of Everett along a comprehensive plan, particularly that part of the city along the waterfront, Councilman Frank M. Carpenter has prepared and fast evening introduced at the council meeting an order calling for the appointment by Mayor James Chambers of a committee consisting of four councilmen, three aldermen, the city engineer, building inspector and superintendent of public works.

Under the proposed plan the city will lay out streets, sewers and surface drainage in sections of the city where no streets now exist. They will recommend principally the continuation of many stub-end streets, widening of many thoroughfares in proportion to the anticipated growth of the city and extensions of freight and trolley facilities.

One of the principal residential sections which will be benefited is the Mt. Washington section. The north Broadway section and the land to the westward towards Malden and Medford will be plotted while much notice will be given to East Everett and the water front. Attention will first be given to the industrial section of the city.

RAILWAY PLEAS AND REQUEST FOR STATION HEARD

Three hearings were held by the public service commissioners today. One was on petition of the Worcester Consolidated and the Concord, Maynard and Hudson street railway companies seeking permission to use tracks in the town of Hudson for about a mile, a second on petition of the Fitchburg railroad, which is leased to the Boston & Maine, asking approval of an issue of \$1,950,000 worth of bonds and the application of the balance of the proceeds from the last sale of bonds, and the third a petition of the Wednesday Woman's Club of Walpole for a waiting room in Walpole.

The first two were taken under consideration. The third, both railways in the town have agreed to confer over.

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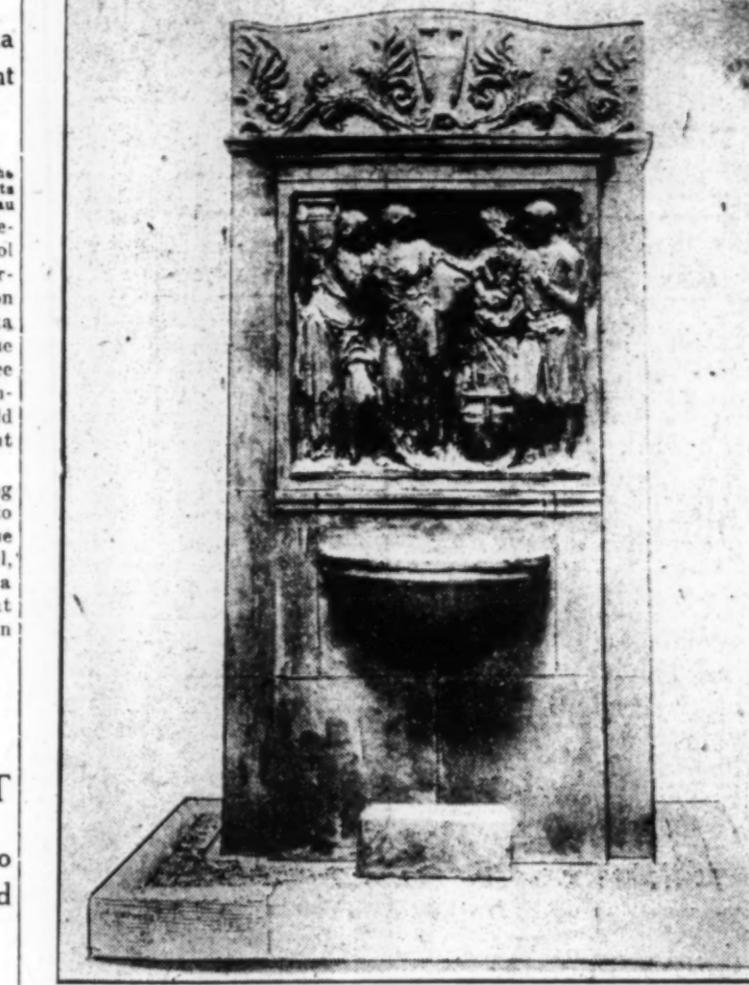
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WILSON MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN TO BE ERECTED IN PARK SQUARE



One side of fount showing sculpture of ancient water bearers at well

Park square is to be beautified by a Copenhagen fountain, the location and design having been agreed on by the mayor and art commissioners. The fountain is a bequest to the city by Melita C. Wilson, who provided for it in what is known as the Copenhagen fund of \$10,000 to erect a memorial to her parents.

The site agreed on is in Park square, directly in front of the new Cort theater.

It was also stated in the will that the work was to be done after a design to be acceptable to the mayor and the art commissioners. Agreement was reached last week and H. A. Atkins was chosen as sculptor. The accepted design is for a structure a little over 10 feet high and about half as wide. On one side is the "bubble" for persons. On the other side is provided a drinking trough for beasts.

The work will be begun on the fountain as soon as circumstances will permit.

ULSTER FOOTBALL TEAMS DROP GAMES TO DRILL FOR THE ARMY

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

BELFAST—Yesterday Sir Edward Carson presented the colors to the first battalion of the North Belfast regiment. The whole ceremony was modeled on that of the regular forces, the service of dedication being performed by Archdeacon O'Connor and the men being addressed in turn by General Richardson and Sir Edward himself.

Perhaps the most significant result of Sir Edward's latest campaign is the announcement that the Rugby teams have determined to discontinue Saturday football and that in future they will devote that day to drilling. In consequence of this it is understood that the venue of the international match which is due to be played in a few weeks will have to be changed.

M. VENEZELOS SATISFIED ON GREEK AFFAIRS

Whole Question of Epirus and Aegean Thoroughly Discussed During Premier's European Tour—Albania Border

TO BE SLIGHT CHANGE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The Monitor has the highest authority for saying that during M. Venezelos' tour the whole question of Epirus and the Aegean has been thoroughly discussed, and that he is satisfied with the result of his conversations.

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Politics of Near East Continue to Interest the Powers

BALKAN MOVES COMPLICATING THE SITUATION

Turkey's Purchase of Dreadnought and Russia's Friendly Attitude Toward Servia Cause of Some Uneasiness

ITALY IS INTERESTED

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The political situation in the Balkans appears to be more complicated than ever. Turkey's purchase of the Rio di Janeiro is exciting much comment. It appears that the country which looked so moribund six months ago is recovering her strength and will very soon be in possession of a fleet stronger than that of Greece.

The Greek fleet is being reconstructed as well as the Turkish, but those in charge of the task believe in small swift boats, with numerous submarine craft. It is not impossible that the problem, still unsolved, of the relative usefulness of small swift vessels, and dreadnoughts, will be solved in the near future.

Whether the floating fortresses will really be able to withstand the onslaught of submarines and torpedoes, will be seen should Turkey and Greece come to blows about the possession of the islands in the Aegean Sea.

Turkey claims Imros and Tenedos as guardians of the Dardanelles, and also feels she has a right to Mytilene and Chios, which lie close to her mainland and which protect the ports of Ayval and Smyrna. Greece has already occupied those two last, and cannot see the force of the argument used to make her relinquish her hold upon them.

Austria-Hungary and other members of the triple alliance are anxious for the revivification of Turkey, but Germany does not wish this to take place at the

expense of Greece. Italy is quite willing to sacrifice any advantage which might accrue to her in the possession of the islands, for the sake of propping up the remains of Turkey, and preventing Greek ascendancy. Thus a certain Austro-Italian rapprochement has come about.

The question of Albania has sunk into insignificance for the time being, and although the formation of bonds both on the Serbo-Albanian frontier and in Macedonia threatens to give trouble later on in the year, there is nothing in that direction to alarm the cabinets of either Rome or Vienna.

Meantime Russia's attitude towards the whole of the questions now to be solved in the Balkans is quite unknown. Russia has retained her reservists until spring, and has published a new regulation which restricts the movements of aviators near her frontier, and has forbidden the publication of all kinds of military news. These regulations were published last year, at a time of crisis, but their reissue has no raison d'être, and is causing considerable perturbation in Vienna, where the retention of the trade route to Salonika.

Russia naturally wishes to protect Serbia and to advance her interests, and it is probable that she is preparing to strike some blow at the triple alliance through Serbia, and wishes to have an army ready to enforce her demands, should there be trouble in the camp of the triple alliance, and Serbia again be reduced to retreat before the commands of Austria-Hungary, as was the case when she hoped to capture Albania and so enlarge her borders in that direction, and again when she desired to take sole possession and control of her railways running through her territory, recently, and thus insure the preservation of the

reservists, under the flag, after their time has expired, also causes surprise.

There are rumors that the Serbs wish to capture Salonika, but this is hardly probable, as Greece is already established there under the protection of Kaiser Wilhelm. Serbia is certainly still bitter about her path to the sea being blocked, and her eagerness about the railway shows that she is in earnest in the matter of a commercial outlet.

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AEGEAN ISLAND PROBLEM STILL WAITS SOLUTION

Triple Alliance Comes Into Line
on Question of Epirus, but the
Answer to Other Feature of
British Note Is Delayed

ALL EUROPE ANXIOUS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Day by day, as that phase of the everpresent Near Eastern question, which began with the rush of Montenegrin troops through the streets of Berane some 15 months ago, nears its final stages, the play of conflicting interests becomes more and more vivid.

On the two great outstanding questions, namely Albania and the Aegean Islands, all the Powers concerned are much absorbed in each other's moves. In regard to Albania, Italy and Austria-Hungary oppose themselves to Greece and the Epirots.

Rome and Vienna have not a little against each in the matter of Albania, but if there is one thing that Vienna dreads more in Albania than Italy it is Serbia, and if there is one thing that Italy dreads more in Albania than Austria-Hungary it is Greece. So Vienna and Rome agree to withstand the claims of both.

The Serbo-Albanian question is settled. The Graeco-Albanian question is settled, also, in theory at any rate. It remains, however, very much a moot point how far the theory will work out in practice.

The most cursory study of the new Graeco-Albanian frontier reveals one thing clearly enough, and that is that whatever else it may be, it is not a "strategic frontier." It has been described as nothing more than a short cut to a very one-sided compromise between the Italian proposals for a big Albania and the Greek proposals for a big Epirus.

Be this as it may, the Greek as he looks along his new frontier notes many things with something more than impatience. Yanina, his great objective, is his, it is true, but Yanina cut off from its natural port of Santi Quaranti, and Rome and the inhabitants of Nigeria who live under his Majesty's protection, to all of whom I have taken steps to convey his Majesty's most gracious message, I humbly offer my own and their most heartfelt thanks for his Majesty's wishes for their future and his interest in their welfare and hopes for their prosperity.

"We all feel deeply this new evidence of his Majesty's ceaseless thought for his peoples and his overseas possessions, and I pray you to assure his Majesty of our abiding loyalty to his throne and person and of our deep gratitude for his most gracious message on the occasion of the formal amalgamation of the two Nigerias."

Mr. Harcourt also sent a telegram to Sir Frederick Lugard congratulating him on the completion of his arduous task of uniting Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria in a common form of government, and trusting that the new administration may actively promote the well-being of all classes of the inhabitants of Nigeria and the development of its great resources.

He notes, moreover, that Tepelin, the northern gateway in Epirus, is to go to Albania, as is the great highway which winds its way through the valleys to Kortiza and on to Monastir. Then he finds, with not a little bitterness, that his only way of communication with the Salonica railway is by the circuitous mountainous road which runs through Metzovo and Kastoria, and that the fertile valleys of the Drinos and the Vouyissa are to go to the new kingdom.

"If Greece had fought an unsuccessful war," says a recent writer on the subject, "she could not have been asked to accept more humiliating terms. Under threat of external force," he adds, "the Greek government may be compelled to accept this frontier, but only until such time as Greece feels herself strong enough to demand its rectification."

How far this is a just forecast, the future will show. The indications at the moment would certainly seem to be that the Greek will accept the terms imposed by the Powers under protest, but that the Epirots will resist, and resist strenuously.

Several weeks ago it was pointed out that most vigorous preparations were being made in Epirus to resist the threatened alienation from Greece; that the "Sacred Legion" of Karitsa was adding to its strength daily, and that everywhere throughout the threatened district were to be seen banners bearing legends signifying their determination to have unity.

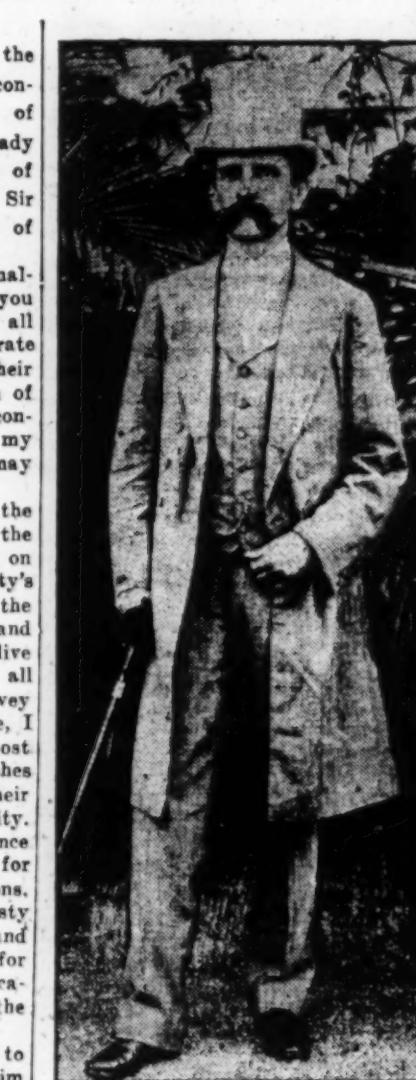
If he cannot have union with Greece, the Epirote would make it clear that he will at any rate make the attempt to secure it. All the information that has come through from Epirus during the past few weeks has gone to show that the Epirote is more determined than ever. In these circumstances it is not easy to regard this hurried settlement of a much vexed question as satisfactory.

The New Albania at its very inauguration is saddled with a problem which would try the statecraft of any one of the older states of Europe, and Greece is burdened with a perennial grievance,

Alliance have delivered their reply to Sir Edward Grey's note concerning Epirus and the Aegean Islands. In regard to Epirus, the Triple Alliance comes into line with the Triple Entente, but the answer as to the Islands is delayed. Why? The reason is really not far to seek. Sir Edward Grey's note reaffirmed as a basis for settlement the theory that the question of the Islands and the question of the Albanian frontier should be regarded as interdependent.

In view of the fact that the delimitation agreed to by the Powers was manifestly disadvantageous to Greece, there could be only one object for such a proposal, and that was to leave the way open for compensation to the Aegean. Turkey, as already stated, acted at once. Whilst the declarations at Constantinople that "Chios and Mytilene must be Turkish" became more "open and unashamed," the Porte declared to Rauf Bey in London that he must secure the Rio de Janeiro. So a million sterling "borrowed at usurous interest," is paid to the builders and Turkey obtains a precarious right of property in one of the latest of the world's great fighting machines.

UNITED NIGERIA THANKS KING
FOR MESSAGE OF GOOD WISHES



(Copyright by Topical)
SIR FREDERICK LUGARD

REGIMENTS IN PONTIAC ATTACK TO BE HONORED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—In the January Army Orders it is recorded that King George has approved of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) and the King's Royal Rifle Corps being permitted to bear upon the regimental colors or appointments the honorary distinction "North America, 1763-64." This is in recognition of the services rendered by the two regiments during the war against the Red Indians at the time of Pontiac's Conspiracy.

Pontiac was an Indian chief of great power and ability who in 1763 roused the Indians in the territory bordering on and to the south of the Great Lakes against the British. Outlying forts, mainly garrisoned by the 1st Battalion, 60th Royal American Regiment, were treacherously attacked and Fort Detroit, between Lakes Huron and Erie, was besieged for 16 months before it was relieved.

Fort Pitt, on the Ohio river, was also attacked but was relieved by Colonel Bouquet, Royal Americans, who defeated the Indians after a two days battle at Bushy Run. Part of the 1st Battalion, 60th Royal American Regiment, the Black Watch, and the 77th Montgomery's Highlanders, since disbanded, took part in this fight.

WOMAN TAKES AEROPLANE LOOP 1000 FEET IN AIR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A lady, Miss Treahawke Davies, was the first person in England to loop the loop as passenger in an aeroplane. The pilot on this occasion was Gustav Hamel who, previously to taking up his passenger at Hendon, gave his 100-horsepower single-seater Morane-Saulnier monoplane, converted for the occasion into a two-seater, a thorough testing, looping the loop seven times in succession, including several loops made sideways.

Mr. Hamel then took Miss Davies up, and after climbing a thousand feet he made a perfect loop during which he came down 300 feet. Climbing once more to a thousand feet, he again executed a loop at the top of which the machine apparently stopped and then began to plane down on its back. Mr. Hamel, however, was able to bring the machine to its normal position and to effect an excellent landing.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Whip," 7:45.
CANTLE—"Hamlet," 2:10, 8:10.
DE LORIS—"When Dreams Come True," 8.
KEITH'S—"Andromeda," 8.
MAJESTIC—"Little Women," 8:10.
PARK—"The Argyle Case," 8:10.
PALACE—"The Love Cover," 8:10.
SHUBERT—"All Aboard," 8.
TREMONT—"Years of Discretion," 8:15.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Thursday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Miss Ruth Deyo; Jordan hall, 8:35 p. m., violin concerto, Jascha Heifetz.
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., thirteenth Symphony rehearsal, Anton Witek, soloist.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., thirteenth Symphony concert, Anton Witek, soloist.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 8:30 p. m., recital by Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, and Mme. Teresa Carreno, pianist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Friday, 7:30 p. m., first performance of Wagner's "Meistersinger."
Saturday, 1:45 p. m., "Louise," 8 p. m., "Die Walkure," 8:30 p. m., concert by opera house artists.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELASCO—Miss Frances Starr.
DE LORIS—"The Love Cover."
COHAN—"Poison and Peril."
COMEDY—"Kitty Mackay."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
CHETHAM—"Vivian of Devon."
EMPIRE—Miss Maud Adams.
GAETY—Miss Elsie Ferguson.
GARRICK—"Eliza Comes to Stay."
HEART—William Caley.
KNICKERBOCKER—"New Henrietta."
LITTLE—"The Philanderer."
LYCEUM—Miss Billie Burke.
MANHATTAN—"Forbes-Robertson."
PLAYHOUSE—"Things That Count."
SHUBERT—"A Thousand Years Ago."
WALLACE—Mrs. Landre in "Grumpy."
WEST END—"At Bay."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Fauny's First Play."
FINE ARTS—Repertory.
ILLINOIS—Miss Julia Sanderson.
POWERS—David Warfield.
STUDEBAKER—Her Own Mosey.

PROGRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA PREDICTED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—His excellency the governor-general officially opened the annual congress of the Farming Association at Johannesburg recently, and in the course of his remarks said that as a close observer of South African agriculture he had noticed the wonderful progress made from year to year, progress which was never checked by any difficulty. Nor would it be checked, it would be progressive, because South African agriculture had a brilliant future.

In the opinion of this farmer, the settlers at Yanco will not use their land for wheat growing. He sees a very profitable future for the settler who adds his attention to growing asparagus under irrigated conditions, as he will be able to transport it to the Sydney market for £1 per ton. He believes that the Yanco irrigation settlement will reduce the cost of living in Sydneyside.

He sees another outlet for the activity of irrigation settlers in the cultivation and canning of fruit, and he thinks that Yanco will be able to supply the Commonwealth of Australia and all the countries to the north of it with canned fruits.

ITALY INCREASES BUDGET FOR
BUILDING OF NEW WAR VESSELS

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—The naval estimates for the year 1914-15 amount to 267,420,000 lire (about £10,296,800), and the army estimates to 461,492,000 lire (about £18,450,880).

There is a somewhat unusual feature in the navy estimates for the year 1914-15, since in addition to the amount of

257,420,000 lire, at which level it will be maintained in succeeding years. The extraordinary credits will show increases of 30,000,000 lire in the years 1918-19, 1919-20.

It is hoped by the above measures to assure the normal development of the navy. The work of replacing more or less obsolete vessels will be taken in hand immediately, the present program will be completed, and a start will be made with the new program with the ultimate aim of constructing a "dreadnought" and the corresponding auxiliary vessels annually, beginning with the financial year 1917-18.

In view of the increase in the number of warships it is proposed to raise the strength of the personnel of the navy from 35,000 to 38,000 men, at a cost of 1,982,000 lire. The item for the construction of new ships and the upkeep

Indian Land Owners to Be Taught Farm Methods

MORE EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR SCOTLAND URGED

Teachers in Congress at Glasgow Adopt Resolution in Favor of Providing Means to Give Pupils Greater Opportunities

PAY ADVANCE SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

ABERDEEN, Scotland.—The forty-first congress of the Educational Institute of Scotland was lately held in Aberdeen, and Miss Fish, first woman president in the history or the institute, presided.

The principal item on the opening day was the president's address, in which she touched on the dissatisfaction of teachers, and explained some of the causes thereof, dealt with the danger of women teachers superseding men teachers, deplored inadequate salaries, summed up the type of men and women needed for the arduous responsibility of guiding children, and emphasized the nature of their "high calling" and the dignity of the profession.

On the second day of the congress Robert Dickson, Edinburgh, spoke on the need for larger administrative areas and proposed a motion that government take immediate action to secure that end, which motion was unanimously carried. On the third and final day the two items discussed were day continuation classes, and the question of higher education in rural schools.

The Rev. William Main, speaking on "Day Continuation Classes," said that while they were very pleased with the success of continuation classes they must not shut their eyes to the great weakness of the present system. It was a serious defect that 50 per cent of the young people of Scotland between 14 and 17 years of age were not in attendance at either day or evening schools. Another serious defect was that the majority of the 145,000 pupils at the continuation classes did not attend an organized class for two or three years, but for one year, only.

Dealing with the remedies Mr. Main said that it would be impossible to introduce any system of compulsion in respect of continuation class pupils, but they might adopt a system of voluntary day classes to which lads and girls might go during part of their masters' time, and also in part of their own. If they could win the sympathy and goodwill of employers the system would be an established success. The congress afterwards adopted a resolution in favor of the provision in every district of Scotland of such facilities for higher education as would obviate the problem of hardship to promising pupils.

BRITISH EXPLORER READY TO COMPETE ON ANTARCTIC TRIP

Sir Ernest Shackleton Says if Anything in Nature of Race Comes, Will Do Best to Win

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Ernest Shackleton in a statement to a press representative, recently, said, with reference to a report of a rival expedition which was to be organized in the United States, that he had no fear of competition or of any rival scheme.

He had many excellent friends in the United States, and it would be more interesting if two nations were competing for the honor which he was seeking to achieve for Great Britain. He certainly had no objection, even if the plans which he had published were adopted by others.

The Antarctic regions did not belong to him, and it would be compliment if his ideas were adopted by others. If anything in the nature of a race took place, all that he could say was that he would do his best to win. His was an all-British expedition, and this would stimulate his wish and determination to be first.

He was receiving a great number of subscriptions varying from 4s. upwards, and it was his practice personally to acknowledge them all. He valued them all, and, indeed, every indication of sympathy with him in his undertaking, from whatever class of the community it came.

AUSTRALIA'S EXPORT TRADE SHOWS CONTINUED EXPANSION

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Australian export trade returns for the first 10 months of last year show large expansion, as the following table shows:

EXPORTS TEN MONTHS

	1912	1913	Value
Wool	\$15,092,167	\$15,276,367	\$214,200
Meats (frozen)	2,019,882	4,812,063	2,192,776
Cattle	3,517,145	1,087,852	300,337
Sheep	3,517,261	4,049,121	1,232,860
Preserved meats	538,864	879,368	340,504
Butter	2,231,858	2,291,838	50,980
Wheat	1,226,400	1,073,567	317,917
Pork	749,467	802,200	52,793
Timber	943,510	963,562	39,948
Coal	1,234,158	1,491,736	970
Leather	895,650	1,002,988	107,338
Ore	691,016	740,282	49,206

JAPAN EXPECTS SURPLUSES FROM ECONOMY POLICY

Finance Minister Says Retrenchments Will Provide Money for Many Improvements

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan.—According to Baron Takahashi, the finance minister of Japan, the island empire is practising severe economies and pursuing a policy of retrenchment which is expected to produce substantial surpluses, a result which has induced critics to express their sympathy for a government which has more money than it knows how to dispose of satisfactorily. Needless to say, such sympathy is expressed with tongue in cheek.

The retrenchment in the administrative and financial methods of the government during the year 1912-13 produced a surplus of upwards of 70,000,000 yen, and as the expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, are to be cut down in 1913-14 in the same way and the outlays on works already started are to be cut down by 30 per cent, it is expected that the government will have another surplus of 60,000,000 yen.

The two surpluses will thus give the government a sum of 130,000,000 yen, with which it is proposed to establish new consulates abroad, to supplement the warship and torpedo fund which was reduced during the late war by 10,000,000 yen, to make an appropriation in the interests of military aviation and automobiling, to extend the telephone service, to give subsidies for harbor construction and improvement in various districts, and to inaugurate productive industries and afford relief, where necessary, in the Hokkaido and northeastern districts.

FRENCH DISCUSS LLOYD GEORGE'S ARMAMENT POLICY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Satisfaction at Mr. Lloyd George's "holiday conversation" on armaments is expressed in Socialist and Radical left circles.

M. Jaures advocates, in order to establish a better balance of power, the rapprochement of France and Germany. The present antagonism of these two countries he regards as mainly economical and sees in their union a means of resisting the ever growing influence of the United States in the sphere of industry.

The Liberte, and most of the other press organs, hold the view that for Britain to neglect her naval defenses would be as injurious a policy as for the Republic to neglect her military armaments. The Liberte considers that M. Jaures is showing himself a special friend to Germany, and that he should be invited to the Berlin Ordersfest, where rewards will be given shortly to those who have rendered signal services to the Fatherland.

ANGLO-FRENCH OMAN CONVENTION READY FOR SIGNING

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The Temps publishes a message stating that the convention between France and England regarding Muscat, or the kingdom of Oman, which is to be signed immediately, only contains provisions for the suppression of the contraband traffic in arms.

It has not been drawn up on a broad enough basis to deal with any extension of difficulties in that region. The French firms which are affected by the stoppage of the traffic in arms will be the most important since the Paris exhibition.

LYONS TO SEEK BRITISH EXHIBIT

(Special to the Monitor)

LYONS, France.—For the purpose of securing the adequate representation of English industry in the forthcoming International Urban Exhibition to be held in Lyons shortly, the Mayor of Lyons, M. Herriot, and two town councilors have left for England. Among the largest exhibitors will be Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and the United States of America. The exhibition promises to be the most important since the Paris exhibition.

The whole aim of true and good advertising was to build up goodwill and create sales. Until commercial men appreciated this they would only court failure, however original, clever, brilliant, in either literary or artistic ability, their advertisement might be. Inasmuch as advertising formed an important link in every well-planned selling scheme, both advertising and salesmanship must emphasize the same essential principles of arresting the attention and interesting the potential customer, then persuading him to purchase, and finally clinching the sale.

There was no branch of business in which fuller knowledge of details and sounder judgment were of more value than in the selecting of the best media for each class of advertisement. Those who desired to advertise to any considerable extent would find the best course to adopt was to place their advertisements in the hands of an agent, recognized as a sound reliable man. For those who made advertising and selling their calling a very wide knowledge was requisite.

The personal qualifications which he considered essential were broadmindedness, method, receptiveness, and adaptability, literary and artistic ability, tact, decision, and judgment. To these must be added the general qualifications of character and a good general education.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IS INDIA PROBLEM

Government for Many Years Has Been Endeavoring to Overcome Dense Ignorance of Great Body of the People

INSTRUCTION PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—India is a land of agriculturists—possibly, considering their education, or rather, the want of it, the finest agriculturists in the world. But the dense ignorance of the great body of the people has always been a great problem, which the government has for many years been endeavoring, by various means, to solve.

Several agricultural colleges have been established, in various parts of India, but so far these institutions have failed to attract the class which they were principally intended to benefit. At the agricultural conference at Coimbatore, southern India, recently, Mr. Mackenna, agricultural adviser to the government of India, said:

"It seems clear that our failure has been due to attempting to enforce uniformity in all provinces. We have attempted to apply to all provinces similar educational training whatever the educational standard of the provinces or state of development of practical agriculture might be."

In these attempts we have failed. We have tried to build from the top rather than from the bottom. We have assumed on the one hand that research was sufficiently developed to provide material for teaching, and that the general education of the province was such as to permit of the assimilation of such training—conditions which exist in few, if any, of the provinces."

The revised opinion of the deputy directors of agriculture in the various provinces appears now to be that the present education of agriculturists is defective, in that their power of observation and reasoning faculties are not sufficiently developed, and cultivators are, therefore, unable fully to appreciate the department's propaganda, except in cases in which demonstration in their own village fields was possible.

On the other hand the superior agriculturists, or land holders were eligible for a higher education, and, taking advantage of this fact it is now proposed to confine the attention of the agricultural colleges to men of this class, and to men of slightly lower social standing, who will become useful afterwards in imparting simple instruction to the peasantry.

The Agricultural Conference has accepted these recommendations, in substance; from which it appears to follow that the policy of the government is still to "begin at the top."

Indeed, in the present stage of India's civilization, this would certainly seem to be the soundest principle on which to work.

This petition sets forth that the cultivation of sugar beets is of special value to the farmers of Belgium, forming as it were, the pivot of the kingdom's agricultural industries; that an increase in sugar beet production will result in bringing about a reduction in the price of agricultural products generally; that sugar is a food product of great importance, and that the increase in consumption would tend to favor increasing efficiency in the workmen of every branch of industry.

Considering that in removing the tax on sugar the government would be carrying out a policy that would tend to reduce the cost of food products, thereby permitting the working man to improve his conditions of living, and hence increase his efficiency, the petitioners urge that the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, in order to save the sugar industry and the beet culture from threatened destruction, enact legislative measures with a view to reducing the cost of the transportation of sugar as well as the removal of all taxes on this important food product.

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OUTPUT OF FRENCH WRITERS TOPIC OF CRITICAL REVIEW

M. Feuillerat in Athenaeum Says There Has Been No Falling off in Quantity in Past Year

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—An interesting review of the output of French literature for the year 1913 has lately appeared in the French supplement of the Athenaeum by M. Feuillerat, who is of opinion that there is certainly no falling off in quantity.

The period which seems most to attract the historical writers at the present time is that of the Second Empire and the establishment of the Third Republic.

The historical books as a whole are, he says, almost without exception, well constructed and founded upon accurate research. Above all they are animated by a fine spirit of impartiality and genuine love of truth.

With regard to the poets, even after weeding out those whose work does not come up to a recognized standard, there are more than ever numerous. Much of the work is good and full of charm and style, but very little of it can claim to possess either great individuality or breadth. The novel still remains the greatest attraction to the finest of the French writers, but 1913 ends with the work of several of the best men not yet on the market.

The dramatists, M. Feuillerat says, are as prolific as ever, but most of them are still dealing with the over much treated sex problem, although there are unmistakeable signs that the public are tired of this question, in the fact that many of the new plays by leading writers have proved a decided failure.

Although there is not one strikingly original book this year, it does not follow that French literature is on the decline. French thought, the writer says, is at present a tumultuous battlefield wherein from all points theories meet each other in inextricable contests. Will this be marked by the triumph of mysticism or by a reassertion of French traditional qualities? Or will it end in a compromise which will place the reasoning power at the service of sensibility, as some writers consider? This is impossible to say.

One thing at least is certain. If there be any one who anticipates a debilitation of French energy, they are mistaken, for with those inexplicable powers of recovery which seem to be inexhaustible in her, France is once more ready to play her part in the renovation of modern thought.

RETRACEMENT IS PROPOSED BY CHINESE CABINET

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China.—Drastic retracement and new taxes, including an impost on marriages, are the features of the financial policy of the Chinese cabinet. The policy, a lengthy document extending to more than 10,000 words, after giving figures of the revenue and expenditure anticipated, proposes to reduce expenditure in all departments of the administration.

Military expenditure, previously estimated at \$250,000,000, is to be reduced to \$110,000,000 during the current fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, and sweeping reductions are to be made in the estimates of other departments.

By the exercise of strict economy it is hoped to reduce expenditure over this period from the estimated \$646,350,000 to \$250,000,000. The new taxes proposed include income tax, legacy, bank draft,

stamp taxes, and a fee of \$1 for each marriage certificate.

It is also proposed to make weights and measures a government monopoly. Tobacco duties were considered but they have not been submitted yet. There is no doubt that drastic action on the line contemplated is absolutely necessary, though the wisdom of some of the details may be questioned.

GERMAN TOY MEN PLAN FOR EXHIBIT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—The toy makers of Sonneberg in the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, are likely to be represented at the Panama exhibition, which recently appeared in the Berlin Lokalzeiger. The Sonneberg toy industry has a yearly turnover of some 40,000,000 marks. Private subscriptions are being raised and the manufacturers will later appeal for financial support to the government of the Duchy.

KAISER BEGINS NEW YEAR WITH SOLDIERS



(Copyright by Topical)

German Emperor at left of line with crown prince and Princes Eitel Friedrich, Adalbert, August, Wilhelm, Oscar and Joachim, in order named

BUSINESS CONFIDENCE SAID TO BE ONE OF EGYPT'S NEEDS

Commercial Failures Demand Modification of Concordat Preventif Law, Which Article in Alexandria Paper Says Fails to Protect Against Illegal Connivance

Honest Advertising Law Sought

Bill to Prevent Misleading Displays Is Among Other Measures That Are Filed in the Legislature Relating to Papers

COMPETITION ALSO AIM

Among the bills relating to newspapers filed at the State House are three which aim respectively to prevent local monopolies in the sale of newspapers, to prevent the publication of false and misleading advertisements and to enlarge the privilege of publications by newspapers.

The first of these, House 229, introduced by Representative George E. Mansfield of Rockland on his own petition, provides as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for the publisher of a newspaper, magazine or other periodical, or for any person dealing in the same to make a contract for the sale of the same in any city or town upon condition or stipulation that such newspaper, magazine or periodical shall be sold at retail exclusively by single person, firm, association or corporation, in such city or town, and it shall be unlawful for any person directly or indirectly to make such an agreement or to take such steps as will prevent the unrestricted sale in any city or town of any and all newspapers, magazines or other periodicals by any person desiring to sell the same.

Sec. 2. A violation of the provisions of this act shall be a misdemeanor and shall be punished by fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

To Protect Public

Representative Patrick E. Murray, Jr., of Boston presented the second bill, House 381, relative to protecting the reading public from unworthy advertising. It reads as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to publish in a newspaper or other periodical, or cause to be printed or published therein, any advertisement containing any false statement which may mislead or deceive any person reading the same; and any advertiser who violates the provisions of this act shall be liable for damages to persons or property resulting from the publication of a false statement, as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. Violation of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than three months for each offence.

The petitioner for the third of these bills, Senate 6, is Junius T. Auerbach, who has been connected with one of the Boston daily publications for some time. He seeks to give the publishers greater liberties in using news matter.

Accuracy Wanted

The bill accompanying the petition follows:

Section 1. A fair and accurate report published in any newspaper of the proceedings of a public meeting, or (except where neither the public nor any newspaper reporter is admitted) of any meeting of a vestry, board of aldermen, board of selectmen, city or town council, school board, or any board or local authority framed or constituted under the provisions of any act of the Legislature, or of any committee appointed by any of the above-mentioned bodies, or of any meeting of any commission or commissioners authorized by law, committees of either house of the Legislature or the Governor's council, assembled for administrative or deliberative purposes, and the publication at the request of any office of the state government or department, officer of state, police commissioner, chief of police, of any notice or report issued by them for the information of the public, shall be privileged, unless it shall be proved that such report or publication was made maliciously:

Provided, that nothing in this section shall authorize the publication of any blasphemous or indecent matter; provided, also, that the protection intended to be afforded by this section shall not be available as a defense in any proceeding, if it shall be proved that the defendant has been requested to insert in the newspaper in which the report or other publication complained of appeared a reasonable letter or statement by way of contradiction or explanation of such report or other publication, and has refused or neglected to insert the same; provided, further, that nothing in this section shall be deemed or construed to limit or abridge any privilege now by law existing, or to protect the publication of any matter not of public concern, and the publication of which is not for the public benefit.

For the purposes of this section "public meeting" shall mean any meeting bona fide and lawfully held for a lawful purpose and for conference and discussion of any matter of public concern, whether the admission thereto be general or restricted.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The committee on the judiciary reported in the Senate an act giving to the appellate division of the Boston municipal court all the powers in civil litigation which were given by an act of last year to the supreme judicial court.

The House rejected, as recommended by the rules committee, the order offered by Mr. Carr of Hopkinton, Progressive, that the records of the votes cast for Governor since the adoption of the constitution be printed annually in the manual.

Representative Jewett of Lowell in ex-

planation of the adverse reports said that the information is available in the archives, and the committee considered the data too bulky.

The petition of William L. V. Newton shows total assets of the various savings banks, cooperative banks and other institutions under the supervision of the department as \$1,499,048,870, an increase during the present fiscal year, and the of \$72,356,312 over last year.

WELLESLEY HILLS WOMAN'S CLUB PRESENTS PAGEANT

Over 100 Performers in Indoor Performance of Historic Play Given in Four Episodes—Public Presentation Tonight by Men and Women of the Town.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Over 100 persons took part in the private performance of "The Tree in Wellesley," the indoor pageant given in the Maugus Club house by the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club yesterday afternoon. The public performance will be held tonight.

With the exception of Mrs. Anna Eastman Frost, originator and trainer of the dances, the entire pageant was arranged and enacted by local talent. Mrs. Isabella Fiske Conant, who wrote the lines and episodes, is daughter of the first president of the club, Mrs. Joseph E. Fiske.

The pageant was divided into four episodes, each representing some period in the history of the town. Episode one, of the oak, symbolized the mythological period, in which the meeting of Lake Waban and Waban Brook is represented in dances by Pan, dryads and mermaids.

Episode two, of the pine, represented the Indian period, in which Chief Maugus meets Chiefs Waban and Nehoiden. The Indians women dance the ceremony of the planting of the corn, the men the corn dance of the harvest. A tableau of John Eliot with his Indians and Puritans completed the episode.

Episode three of the elm, or the founding of the homestead, introduces the Journey of Washington through the town, concluded by a minuteman, a waterfall dance in costume color, representing the now nearly-vanished falls of the Charles at the town line, and the second great military period of the civil war, introducing an elaborate Virginia reel.

Episode four, the saving of the tree or the campaign against the moths, introduced small children costumed to represent brown tail and gypsy moths, small boys as brilliant beetles and still larger boys, in khaki costumes with sprayers. The pageant concluded with a dance of the birch, the club tree, by the Agassiz school that she might continue to hold her place on the board.

Charles Sumner Bird explained the Progressive party platform, and emphasized the necessity of a national minimum wage law for both men and women and a national law regulating child labor. Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley brought greetings from the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and recommended active cooperation. Mrs. Ella Gleason spoke for Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson of the W. Stevenson of the W. C. T. U. and Mrs. George H. Mellen first vice-president of the state committee last year urged harmony in the work.

Mrs. Arthur V. Harper of Weymouth a director of the temporary federation was made honorary president of the new federation.

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Nelson B. Clark of Beverly spoke briefly on the abolition of child labor. About 200 women were present.

WOMAN WINS POSTER AWARD

PORLTAND, Ore.—Mrs. Colista M. Dowling, of Belmont street, has been awarded the prize in the contest for poster designs for the 1914 Rose Festival, says the Oregonian. Out of the 53 contributions the contest had narrowed down to three designs, and the directors of the festival called in printing experts to look over the designs and determine which could be reproduced with best effect.

The poster represents a woman symbolic of the festive spirit, standing on Portland and scattering roses over the Pacific Northwest. The prize for the winning poster was \$75.

CONSTANTINOPLE CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE



(Copyright by Topical)

Children taking part in Turkey's annual fete of independence

REFRIGERATOR CAR INQUIRY STARTED

CHICAGO—An investigation into an alleged ice car monopoly was started on Wednesday by Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord. Representatives of a score of railroads and dozen private car companies were called to testify as to alleged discrimination between shippers, and extortions charges for filling refrigerator cars, and to tell how the business was conducted.

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The annual celebration of independence was held recently in Constantinople. In the Turkish capital, as in other eastern cities, the people enter with the greatest zeal into any form of procession or holiday celebration. On ordinary days, even, processions of men, women and children frequently dance merrily from street to street, playing what to the visitor from the west is weird music of a doleful nature. The recent fete of independence was celebrated in the usual enthusiastic manner, large numbers of schoolchildren taking part in the procession.

WOMAN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION HAS ADDRESS ON LAWS

Miss Fall of Malden Delivers Address at Literary Meeting of Organization in Hotel Somerset

Laws pertaining to the rights of mistress and maid, contracts, the making and endorsement of bank checks, the legal rights of women in regard to property, the inheritance tax and making of wills were all touched upon by Miss Emma Latimer Fall, of Malden in her address on "Everyday Law for Women" at the regular literary meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association at the Hotel Somerset yesterday afternoon.

Miss Ada James in the reading of the court scene from Shakespeare's drama "Henry VIII," portrayed a Katherine every inch a queen. Although most of the scene consists of Queen Katherine's plea for justice, the few words spoken at intervals by other characters showed a comprehensive study and a thorough understanding of each individuality.

Musical numbers were given by Master Frank Peterson, soloist of the Church of the New Jerusalem, Newtonville, and Mrs. Jeanette Bailey Whittaker, soprano soloist, accompanied by Miss Charlotte Starbuck. The program was in charge of Mrs. Lillian Clarke Kirtland. The president of the association, Mrs. Myra B. Lord, presided.

EDUCATION BOARD ELECTS PRESIDENT

SAN FRANCISCO—George E. Gallagher, the newly appointed member of the board of education, was elected president of that organization recently by unanimous vote, says the Examiner. President Gallagher impressed on the board the necessity for harmony of action and prompt business methods.

Mrs. Sarah J. Jones, also reappointed, was granted a renewal for one year of her leave of absence as principal of the Agassiz school that she might continue to hold her place on the board.

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CHARLES SUMNER BIRD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The proposed transfer of animals from the Yellow stone National park to Roger Williams park and other public recreation centers has been condemned by the Rhode Island Human Education Society.

PUPILS TO DEBATE SCHOOL SITE

SALEM, Mass.—Director Thomas J. Lally yesterday notified William H. Rollins, clerk of military aid, that he would remove him Jan. 31 because he believes Mr. Rollins, as city treasurer, should give his full time to that office. Joseph Pelleter will be appointed.

TRANFER IS OPPOSED

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PATROLMEN SEEK INCREASE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Regular patrolmen are now before the town finance committee with a request that their pay be raised from \$2.75 to \$3 a day. Call firemen seek an increase of \$50 a year.

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WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Regular patrolmen are now before the town finance committee with a request that their pay be raised from \$2.75 to \$3 a day.

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PATRO

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

NUT DISHES MAKE FOR ECONOMY

Combinations with potato and cheese

Nuts, like cheese, supply a very concentrated food. As a rule they are not expensive, so their use in dishes makes for economy. Following are some simple ways of using nuts as given in the Newark News:

Potato and Nut Loaf—Chop a cupful of nuts and put them into a bowl. Add a cupful of very fine white bread crumbs, a cupful of hot mashed potatoes, and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Stir to mix thoroughly, form into small balls or cakes and serve very cold with celery, or lettuce and saltines.

German Nut Loaf—Put into a bowl a cupful each of chopped Sultana raisins and chopped walnuts. Add a tablespoonful of salt, half a cupful of sugar, three cupfuls of flour and three teaspoonsful of baking powder. Stir all together to mix thoroughly. Then add about two cupfuls of cold sweet milk, stir vigorously again to mix, and pour into a well greased bread pan. Then put it in a fairly hot oven to bake for 35 minutes. When ready to serve, invert the mold on a hot serving dish and let it rest for a few moments. Then lift the mold off carefully, pour a little cream sauce around the loaf and send to the table with the remainder of the sauce in a bowl.

To make the cream sauce put a tablespoonful each of butter and flour in a suitable saucepan on the stove. Stir and cook little. Then add a generous cupful of boiling milk. Stir until it is smooth and boiling and use as directed.

Nut Croquettes—Put half a small onion, cut very fine, in a saucepan on the stove. Add a tablespoonful each of butter and flour and let all cook together very slowly until the onion is tender and the flour just beginning to take color. Then add a cupful of hot mashed potatoes (do not put milk with the mashed potato); a cupful and a half of chopped peanuts, a few grains each of grated nutmeg and white pepper and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Stir over a slow fire until the mixture is very hot. Then tip it out on an oiled platter and put aside until cool enough to handle. Form into croquettes. Dip each in flour, then into flour batter and then into fine, dry white bread crumbs. Smooth with the blade of a large knife. Put aside until ready to use.

When about to cook the croquettes, have on the stove a wide frying pan containing about half an inch of frying medium. When hot enough to emit a thin bluish vapor, put the croquettes in, a few at a time, using a large fork or the cake turner. Immediately begin to turn the croquettes over, to get them browned evenly. When browned, take from the pan and put in a paper-lined pan. Put this pan in the open oven so that the croquettes will be kept hot while the rest are being fried. When all are fried arrange them on a hot platter and send to the table with a bowl of tomato sauce.

To make the sauce, put half a cup of tomatoes in a saucepan on the stove, with half a shredded onion, one clove, one bay leaf and a few leaves of thyme. Let boil slowly, thickening with what remains of the batter in which the croquettes were dipped to bread. Then rub all through a fine sieve and use as directed.

To make the batter, put three tablespoons of sifted flour in a small bowl and gradually add to it a cupful of tepid water.

Nut Cream Cheese—Put half a pound

PRETTY THINGS MADE AT HOME
Scarfs and cuffs that need not cost much

A dainty and effective scarf may be frilling one can make delectable cuffs made from two yards of chiffon or net, headed with crystal beads. This comes about a yard wide and may be had as reasonably as 50 cents a yard; I even picked up some beautiful colors at 37½ cents a yard, writes a contributor to the Chicago Tribune. Turn up the ends about a half inch and gather with a heavy double silk thread to a point. From the center hang a pearl tassel five or six inches long. These cost about 25 cents each.

The full width spreads into a graceful wrap, but if you like less bunchiness the chiffon can be folded together lengthwise and the selvedge loosely run together or overcast, then turned to the right side. Another finish is to leave the ends ungathered, add a two-inch hem, and sew to the bottom head fringe or a tassel at each corner. The upper edges can be caught together about 10 inches each side of the center to form a hood effect and from the point that is formed hang a single tassel. This upper edge may be trimmed with a narrow line of fur and the ends can be gathered into a five-inch space, six or eight inches from the ends.

A pretty fluffy effect can be achieved with almost no trouble by gathering a yard of silk lace five or six inches deep. Mark the middle, gather with fine even stitches along the straight edge. Fold an inch wide strip of white lawn into a quarter inch, and run the edges together. The strip should be seven inches long. Hem the ends of the lace in a narrow hem, arrange the lace on each side of the strip, pinning the center to the lower end of the strip, and sew with small stitches so the edges of the lace meet to hide the band underneath. Turn the hemmed edge of the lace about a half inch over the end of the strip.

Be careful to have plenty of fulness at the bottom where the lace forms a soft point, or it will draw. Sometimes the line of sewing may be concealed by a narrow lace insertion sewed on the right side the length of the lawn band beneath. Sew to the top of the band a small bow made from a third of a yard of three-eighths-inch satin or velvet ribbon.

From a remnant of the net left from

PORTABLE STEP IS ALSO SEAT

Every short woman finds many things about a house are out of reach, and she must lug about and climb upon a chair or stepladder. A portable step, made from a box seven or eight inches deep, to which two long strips of board, with a shorter strip fastened across its two ends, are nailed, is easy to carry and easy to mount, says the Ladies World. Stained and varnished, with a wider crosspiece placed a short distance above the box, and with a removable cushion, it also furnishes a comfortable and not unsightly seat for a child.

BACK YARD GAVE HER INCOME

Woman finds profit in intensive gardening

A woman living in Boston was suddenly faced by the necessity of disposing of her homestead, or else earning enough money to pay the running expenses of the house. It occurred to her that her yard might be used to advantage in the raising of vegetable gardens. The result was that, when her first "crops" were ready for the market, she found a quick and ready sale in the immediate neighborhood of her small farm.

The market gardener, she realized, grew only the varieties that shipped well, while the home producer might give attention to flavor and quality, rather than keeping qualities. Bush beans are an example. The market varieties are so full of strings that they have come to be known as string beans, while there are other varieties of bush beans entirely stringless and much superior in quality and flavor to those sold in the open market. Therefore, this woman decided to grow bush beans.

Before she had gone far into the work, however, she discovered the fact that diversified farming, even on a small plot of ground, paid best. To secure an abundance of vegetables under such conditions intensive cultivation must be resorted to, so she turned into an intensive farmer. Not an inch of space was wasted during the growing season, the result being that though her ground under cultivation was only 25 by 60 feet, she was enabled to grow as many as 24 different kinds of vegetables in one season.

As soon as one vegetable was through bearing another was ready to take its place, and in order to insure a continuous supply successive plantings of the same vegetables were made at intervals of 10 days to two weeks. This, of course, applied to such things as corn, beans, peas, spinach, lettuce, radishes, turnips and vegetables of that class.

Tomatoes, eggplants, melons, Lima beans, Swiss chard and kindred vegetables needed only to be planted once, as they continue to yield from the time they come into bearing until frost.

In the middle of April the first radishes and garden cress were ready for the market on this little farm. The woman meantime had let it be known

POSSIBILITIES OF THE ATTIC

Rooms for the boy and the girl

The attic has an atmosphere that not only rouses in the housekeeper a desire for a clearing up, but also an ambition wish to make a habitable room out of its mustiness. The one thing that helps most in encouraging the desire for change is the view from its windows, which is always interesting whether of roofs, orchard or park. Then, too, there are often quaint angles and odd corners that no woman with an eye for the picturesque can resist, says a New York Press writer. If the family junk with which the place is littered is too unwieldy to be tucked into nooks and corners in other parts of the house, the result being that though her ground under cultivation was only 25 by 60 feet, she was enabled to grow as many as 24 different kinds of vegetables in one season.

Things must be first sorted and either stored or passed to cousin or aunt, who often becomes inspired to do likewise and sends things back in exchange. Great moving of clumsy objects go up stairs and down before the desired result is reached. But the result is worth all the fuss and worry. A certain feeling of having conquered a new problem comes to the worker and in the pride taken in having evolved a room from chaos all efforts are forgotten.

WORTH KNOWING

To test silk, fray out the threads and break them. If they snap easily, it is not good. The warp thread running lengthwise should be of equal strength with the wool thread running crosswise.

When frying doughnuts it is a good idea to have a dish of boiling water on the stove. As each cake is done, lift it out with a fork and dash quickly into the boiling water and out again.

If your kitchen is small and crowded, take out the kitchen table and have a hinged shelf made. A shelf answers every purpose of a table and can be put down out of the way when not in use.

To flower pansies in the house, sow the seed in shallow boxes of sandy soil.

When they are rooted, transplant them to window boxes or separate pots. Keep them quite warm, give them abundance of water and a great deal of sun.—Washington Herald.

MILLINERY SIGNS OF SPRING

Buyers busy studying Parisian styles

It seems a little early to begin to talk about spring millinery, but it is a subject that has sent many buyers across the water within the last few weeks, and they are busy studying Parisian styles and planning for the trade for the coming season. The reports which come at this time indicate a great use of ribbon, and moire and faille promise to be among the favorites, although some predict that the extensive popularity which the former has enjoyed for the last year cannot continue much longer. New models show a touch of flowers combined with the ribbon. The increasing favor which is shown for taffeta silk is reflected in the ribbons and one may look for this style to be used extensively. Maline, which came so strongly into favor last fall, is promised to be a favorite again and combinations of straw with other trimming, such as ribbon on velvet, may be looked for as one of the strong features of the spring styles.

The other room is a stimulating contrast. Over the fireplace are books and interestingly affective photographs of people. A window couch has plenty of light. The designs of the wall paper and the rug before the fireplace are full of life. These are but a few pictures to show into what the attic can be made. In a new house the problem of planning a room is simple, but where the house is an old one, with a genuine family garret, it takes on the attributes of a cam-

FLOWERED SILK WITH VELVET

One-piece skirt in an attractive combination



It would be difficult to find a more fashionable or more attractive combination than this one of flowered silk with plain velvet. The blouse is a plain one with the addition of a straight plaited frill that gives it distinction. The skirt is made all in one piece so that it means literally no seams and very little labor.

The drooping shoulder lines and the sleeves that are cut with shaped upper edges are pretty.

For the frock of two materials, nothing better than this design well could be found, but there is scarcely any model that cannot be varied in several ways.

If this one were made without plenum and frill and with sleeves and collar of the trimming material, as indicated in the small view, the result would be entirely different and give no hint of the same foundation.

If the fulness over the hips is not becoming, the frill can be left off and the plenum finished with stitching at the lower edge. Made in that way, the frock is a good one for the pretty washable materials that are already exploited and apt to be made up at this season.

The new foulards are lovely, too, and the frock would be charming made of flowered and plain foulard in place of the silk and velvet or of plain and figured foulard with the plenum and frill as that finish seems especially well adapted to the thin silk.

For the 16-year size, the blouse and plenum will require 2½ yards of material 27, 1¾ yards 36, 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards 27, ¾ yard 44 for the plaited frill; the skirt 2½ yards 27, two yards 36, 1½ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern of the dress (7933) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

BROWN STEW OF CELERY

Wash and cut into small bits a bunch of celery. Put it into a saucepan and pour over it a pint of cleared beef stock. Stew until tender. Drain the celery and set aside while you return to the saucepan the stock in which it was cooked. Thicken this with a paste made by rubbing a heaping teaspoonful of browned flour into a teaspoonful of butter. When you have a smooth brown sauce, stir in the celery, and when this is very hot, season and serve.

CORNMEAL CAKES

Mix fine yellow cornmeal with boiling milk; gradually add a little salt and let it simmer half an hour or more, then drop it from a large spoon on a soapstone griddle and bake on both sides to an even brown. Butter and eat hot.—Seattle Sun.

BREADED HAM

Boil a ham after soaking it in cold water overnight. When it is tender set it aside to cool, and when cold skin and rub all over with flour. Brush with beaten egg, sift fine crumb thickly over it, then repeat the layer of egg and one of crumb. Dust with pepper here and there, brown gradually and serve garnished with parsley or celery tops.

EGGPLANT

Peel off the skin, cut into dice and lay in cold water for one hour. Parboil for 20 minutes, drain and arrange in a dish in alternate layers with fine crumb, sprinkling each layer with bits of butter, pepper and salt. When the dish is full, moisten the contents with milk or gravy, put bits of butter over the top, cover and bake one half hour; uncover and brown.

ONION CUSTARD

Cook the onions tender in two waters, draining off the first after boiling half an hour. Thicken two cups of milk with a tablespoonful of flour mixed with one of butter and pour this while hot on two beaten eggs. Season with pepper and salt. Place your boiled onions in a pudding dish, pour the sauce about them and beat until the custard is set. Serve at once.—Denver Times.

For flower pansies in the house, sow the seed in shallow boxes of sandy soil.

When they are rooted, transplant them to window boxes or separate pots. Keep them quite warm, give them abundance of water and a great deal of sun.—Washington Herald.

it's **Del Monte**
The Famous California Brand



of canned fruits and vegetables that leads the world. More Del Monte canned fruits and vegetables are used in the American home than any other brand. The reason: Uniform, high quality and moderate prices. To realize what Del Monte quality means, ask your grocer for Del Monte

Peaches

A leading authority has given Del Monte Peaches a star rating for quality and another has listed them as an example of purity. The U. S. Navy and Army use Del Monte Peaches in some departments requiring quality and purity.



The same high quality will be found in DEL MONTE ASPARAGUS RAISINS CHERRIES APRICOTS HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE California Fruit Canners Association Largest Canners of Fruits and Vegetables in the World SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA BARCLAY, BROWN & BIRD, Agents Board of Trade Building, Boston

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Largest Variety



"GILT EDGE" The only ladies shoe dressing that positively contains oil. Black and Polishes and "FRENCH GLOSS," 10c.
"ELITE" combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look like new. Restores color and lustre to all black shoes. Polish with a brush or cloth.
"DANDY" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 25c. "STAR" size, 10c.
"CHIC" liquid dressings for cleaning and reglazing all kinds and colors of suede work and Novelties. Any color, 25c.
"BULLY SHINE" A water-proof paste polish for all kinds of black shoes and old rubbers. Black, polished, softens and preserves. Contains oils and waxes to polish and preserve the leather. Large tin boxes, 10c. Boxes open with a key. Russel "Bully Shine" same size and price.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO. 20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World
If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

Real Comfort for the Housekeeper

LUXOR Reversible House Dress

SLIPS ON AND OFF LIKE A COAT



Can be worn either high or low neck. Adjustable at waist without alteration. Either of the TWO FRONTS can be worn outside.

A practical Kimono, Negligee, Slip-on, Cover-all Apron, House, Street or Bungalow Dress all in one Garment.

Ask your dealer for it by name. If not sold by him, send his name, yours, size, material and color wanted, and we will fill your order. Work in Novelties. Fold in stripes or figured Flock, dark ground colors, navy, delft blue, gray, shepherd check, black and white. Also plain delft blue. Light ground colors in white and black, white and blue and white and pink. Delivered Price, \$1.50.

Chenille, plain blue, pink, lavender and gray. Delivered Price, \$1.60.

Gingham, striped blue or gray; checks in blue, pink, lavender, black and white. Delivered Price, \$1.75.

Fancy figured Crepe in light blue, navy, tan, lavender and pink, neatly bound to match, \$2.50; trimmed with sateen, \$3; trimmed with satin, \$3.50.

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFACTORY

Agents Wanted. Dealers: Write for Samples.

LUXOR GARMENT CO., 500 So. Throop St., Chicago

What Every Woman Should Know—

KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE

Send for this FREE Recipe Book

Gardeners Head Opposes Trade Control

Prices Exacted of Consumer on Fresh Market Produce Said to Be Made Beyond Proportion of Reasonable Profit

FARM AID DESCRIBED

Comparatively high prices paid by the consumer for fresh market garden produce are controlled by the retailer, and he makes a large profit, according to M. Ernest Moore, president of the Boston Market Gardeners Association, who spoke before the meeting of the executive council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade at the Hotel Vendome yesterday. John A. Scheneler, secretary of the Hampden County Improvement League, outlined some of the work that this organization is doing to help the farmers by employing a trained man to advise them.

In answer to a query from John H. Corcoran, president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Moore said that it was thought that the gardeners were obliged to throw away large amounts of lettuce last year because they could not obtain a price in the market sufficient to pay the cost of carting it. He said that he threw away 600 boxes of fine lettuce as any one would wish to eat.

Mr. Moore opposed what he said was the practise of the retail dealer, namely to pay 20 to 25 cents a box for 18 heads of lettuce that he sold to the consumer for 8 to 10 cents a head and in some localities 15 cents. He admitted that the retailer has overhead charges to meet but he could not see why so large a proportion should be charged against fruit produced.

Lucius C. Smith, president of the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange, said he could not explain this seeming inequality. Mr. Moore, however, said it was because the retailers saw a chance to make some "easy money."

Mr. Scheneler gave instances of practical aid to the farmer through the league's paid instructor. One farmer keeping two cows that did not pay was induced to sell them and with a little added money to buy one high grade cow. He secured twice as much milk and it cost him half as much for feed. Another farmer was shown how to save \$100 on a car of fertilizer by buying the ingredients separately.

Charles O. Bailey, secretary of the Massachusetts state forestry department, spoke in favor of a proposed law to regulate the cutting of underbrush or "slash" in the forests as a preventive from fires. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association advocated new laws to aid in developing forest lands.

President John H. Corcoran will be the counselor of the board to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Three delegates will be sent to Paris to attend the congress of chambers of commerce.

PROVIDENCE TRADE BOARD IN MOVE FOR BETTER HIGHWAYS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—President Farnsworth of the Board of Trade appointed a good roads committee at a meeting in the Crown hotel last night. It consists of George L. Crooker, H. M. Mayes and Herbert J. Wells.

President Howard Edwards of the Rhode Island State College gave an address on the agricultural development of Rhode Island. There were about 80 members present at the meeting.

George Daniels, a member of the membership committee, urged that steps be taken to have members of the Board of Trade attend the committee meetings as a means of increasing the membership. Chairman Henry A. Carpenter stated that there appeared to be a misunderstanding as to the matter of attendance of the members outside of the committee itself. He made a ruling that at the next meeting every member of the organization be invited. There is no intention, he said, to bar any person interested in the work from the meetings of the committee.

Mr. Edwards told the members of the committee of the conditions which pre-

MUST SHOW SCHOOL BENEFIT

Editorial Comment on the Measurement of Education in Boston Councils Caution

ELECTION LAW CHANGES URGED BY COMMISSION

Finance Board Praises Mayor for Handling of Contract Advertisements, but Alleges Carelessness in Appropriations

REPORT TO ASSEMBLY

Recommending changes in the election laws, defending the provision for 5000 signatures on nomination papers, praising Mayor Fitzgerald for his handling of contract advertisements, and criticizing him and the city council for carelessness in appropriations, absence of real consolidation of departments and other alleged acts of neglect, the Boston finance commission submitted its annual report to the state Legislature yesterday. It points out that the tax rate could have been kept at \$16.50 instead of the present \$17.20.

While the city council is complimented for opposing the mayor's tendency to be extravagant and checking the big increase in city debt, it is criticized for its part in the fixing of appropriations for city departments. Its questions to department heads upon appropriations are said to be perfunctory and it is charged with not giving enough time to the study of its work.

The commission declares that the mayor approved in the last two years salary increases which will add to the pay rolls \$1,000,000 a year. This question it claims to be the most serious one confronting the citizens of Boston. The commission says that one person in every 50 residing in the city is now on the payroll, which has increased in the past four years twice as much as the increase in taxable valuation and twice as large as the increase in population.

The commission charges that the mayor tried to break down the civil service system and interfered with department heads and assumed authority over appointments of subordinates which he had no legal right to do.

The commission points out that \$350,000 a year could be saved in the public works department and not reduce the number or compensation of the employees. And if the consolidation of the street, water and engineering departments had been effected in a business manner the saving to the city would be \$1,000,000 annually.

The commission recommends some changes in the election laws: That the election commissioners be authorized to issue nomination papers for only 10,000 names, so that all the city employees cannot be corralled by one candidate; a penalty of some kind for the forgery of names, and a law to prevent the signing of papers for more than one candidate for the same office.

It is shown that the growth of the city debt has been checked under the charter amendments. Many other good things are also credited to these charter amendments and the commission is satisfied that the administration of the mayor first elected under the charter amendments, as contrasted with his administration under the old charter, it is said, affords conclusive proof of the efficacy of the charter amendments.

Attention is called by the commission to the fact that it has saved the city about \$500,000 in the building and equipping of the new city hall annex.

The report gives a statement of the cost of the commission for the past five years. In that time its expenses have been \$134,342.22, a sum less than the appropriation by \$28,657.78, which has been returned to the treasury.

During the past year the commission held 53 meetings and 217 hearings, has examined 298 witnesses and published 37 reports. The commission has also made six reports that were not published.

The commission recommends a definite plan of budget preparation, involving changes in the present system of accounting. Provision, it says, should be made for accurate statements of the actual use of supplies and materials, and money should be appropriated, not in lump sums, but in itemized amounts.

The state of affairs revealed, the report adds, "is a serious reflection upon the mayor and the city council."

Regarding the increased expenditures of the consolidated departments, amounting since 1909-10 to \$964,883.60, the commission reports that a very large amount of this increase "must be attributed to lax supervision and inefficient management." In this connection it should be noted that the estimates of the expenses of the department for 1914-15 call for an increase of approximately \$584,000 over the expenditures for 1913-14. If this extra amount is allowed and expended the expenditures for 1914-15 will be increased over 1909-10 by approximately \$1,548,884.

Notwithstanding its criticism, on the whole the commission concludes that the work of the city council during the past four years has shown a distinct improvement over that of its immediate predecessors.

MAINE BAPTISTS TO MERGE

PORLTAND, Me.—Action toward the ultimate union of Baptist and Free Baptist denominations in Maine was taken Wednesday at a meeting of the joint committee on conference and cooperation. Legal preliminaries were assigned to a special committee.

STORE NEWS

The R. H. White Company Mutual Benefit Association will hold its mid-winter party this evening at Intercolonial hall. A special feature which is destined to attract much attention is a prize dance which is to be open to employees only. Officers of the association are, President Henry E. Leonard; vice-president, Richard J. Corbett; secretary, Miss Nellie Welsh; treasurer, Albert Ferre. Directors, Herbert P.



HENRY E. LEONARD

President R. H. White Company Mutual Benefit Association

Russell, George Shelly, Joseph L. Doyle, E. T. Hamilton, S. Taber, Miss Margaret Nolen, Miss Helen Sullivan, Miss Alice Liston, Miss Alice C. Godin and R. Smith.

John Shepard, Jr., president of the Shepard Norwell Company left yesterday for Palm Beach where he expects to remain until early in April.

William Libby, formerly buyer of basement millinery for the William Libby Sons Company, has become buyer of the same line of merchandise for the Gilchrist Company, succeeding Mrs. Y. T. Goodwin, who recently resigned.

It is estimated that about 2000 extra salespeople were engaged by the Jordan Marsh Company for their birthday sale which closed last night.

Goings and comings of Boston buyers to New York this week include: Miss Jessie MacLaren of C. F. Hovey & Co., Mrs. F. Hirsch of the R. H. White Company, Mrs. Wilson of A. Haiparn & Co., Thomas G. MacGregor of the Shepard Norwell Company and Mrs. A. Milliken of the William Filene's Sons Company.

GINN WILL ENDOWS PEACE

Edwin Ginn, who passed away at his Winchester home yesterday, made a provision in his will, the terms of which were announced in 1909, for \$50,000 a year toward the support of the World Peace Movement and endowing it with \$1,000,000. Funeral services will be held Friday at 2:30 p. m. at the residence, 55 Bacon street, Winchester.

SALTONSTALL SOCIETY ELECTS

SALEM, Mass.—Saltonstall Neighborhood Association has elected: President, H. Ray Horton; vice-president, Martin Hoyt; secretary, Herbert A. Derby; treasurer, Chester Keenan; directors, Justin D. Hanscomb, Mrs. George E. Symonds, Mrs. H. Ray Horton, Peter Chouinard and A. M. Hunt.

HENDEE STRIKERS TESTIFIED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Investigation of the Hendee metal polishers' strike continued yesterday, and is renewed today, by the state board of conciliation and arbitration. The strikers gave their side yesterday.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

If hungry for good literature, If I am not mistaken, You'll find refreshing, I am sure, A bit of Lamb and Bacon. And overlook the grammar, do— I know it's a faux pas, sir, But when you've got the other two Then add a lot of Chaucer.

DIFFICULT

It is nearly in vain that the loiterer asks For someone to tell him the way In which to make yesterday's undone tasks Fit in very well with today.

REPORT TO ASSEMBLY

Does Secretary Daniels' announcement that flying craft are to form a large part of this country's naval force in the future mean that we are really going to be "up" in arms?

SOUND FOUNDATIONS

Since phonographs have come to stay, Our singers, orators and sages Can, if they will, each make today A "record" that will stand for ages.

WEBSTER SEEKS UNION STATION

WEBSTER, Mass.—At a meeting of the Webster & Dudley Business Men's Association in G. A. R. hall last night a committee was appointed to go before the public service commission at Boston to take the first steps toward a consolidation of the three railroads of Webster in a union station.

The plan advocated tonight is for a centralization on the site of the proposed Grand Trunk passenger station.

HARVARD GUARD TO BE MARSHAL

Perry D. Trafford '89 has been elected as marshal for 1914 commencement by the Harvard Alumni directors. In the fall of 1890, on the first Harvard eleven to defeat Yale in the modern game of football, Mr. Trafford played opposite Yale's great player, Heffelfinger, and had even honors with the Yale giant.

Mr. Trafford has practised law in New York since 1891, when he graduated from the law school.

DEDHAM PLANS FOR BRIDGE

DEDHAM, Mass.—The Business Association and Board of Trade and the delegates of the Norfolk County Associated Boards of Trade will meet in Greenleaf hall Wednesday evening, Jan. 28. The proposed bridge over Mother Brook on Central street, East Dedham, will be considered.

ANDERSON'S CREW SAVED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Captain Patterson of Rockland and his crew of four men were brought in here yesterday by the tug John G. Chandler. They had abandoned the three-masted schooner George W. Anderson in a waterlogged condition in the Isles of Shoals.

ROTARY HEAD HONORED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Providence Rotary Club honored Russell F. Greiner of Kansas City, Mo., president, and Frank L. Mulholland of Toledo, O., a director of the international association last night with a dinner and reception.

TELEGRAPHER WINS NOMINATION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—James M. Gaynor, telegrapher employed by the New Haven road, won the Democratic nomination for representative in a four-cornered contest at the caucus held last night in the fifth assembly district.

LABOR MEN BACK ORGANIZER

CLAREMONT, N. H.—The American Federation of Labor New Hampshire state branch Wednesday came to the aid of Organizer John Luthringer, who has been ordered to leave the town by the business men and Board of Trade.

HORTICULTURISTS ELECT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Eugene A. Apleton of this city was elected president of the Rhode Island Horticulture Society at the annual meeting, held last evening in the lecture room of the Providence public library.

TWO THIRDS OF FUND RAISED

ATHOL, Mass.—With \$10,000 insurance from the Second Unitarian church that burned several months ago, and \$500 interest added, the society has a total of \$21,000 toward the \$30,000 needed for a new church on the old site.

FROG SHOP MOVES TO KEENE

NASHUA, N. H.—The Boston & Maine railroad frog shop on Canal street, this city, employing 150 men will soon be closed and the plant removed to Keene, N. H. The Keene general shops are being removed to Billerica, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND COLLECTOR RESIGNS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—George W. Gardner, collector of the district of Rhode Island, yesterday sent his resignation to Washington. It will take effect on Jan. 31. Mr. Gardner has been chosen vice-president of the Union Trust Company.

WAGES ADVANCED UNASKED

WEBSTER, Mass.—Voluntary increases dating from Jan. 1 of 5 per cent in the wages of every one of the 2000 operatives employed in the Grosvenor-Dale Company's cotton mills were announced Wednesday.

MEN'S FUR COATS

20% Reductions

C. G. Günther's Sons

Men's Fur Coats for Evening and Street Wear. Chauffeur Coats, Caps and Gloves. Robes and Animal Rugs.

391 Fifth Avenue,

New York.

FLIGHT OF HUERTA FORCES FROM OJINAGA IS CONSIDERED

Retreat of the Mexican Federals at Given Signal and Their Crossing the Boundary Rouses Discussion of the Orozco of the Past and the Orozco of the Present

EL PASO, Tex.—With the federal garrison of Ojinaga in the hands of the United States forces, Huertism has been stamped out of the state of Chihuahua.

The irregular troops succeeded in avoiding capture. One of the "voluntarios" officers who happened to straggle from the main body of fugitives, crossed the line and is now a refugee in this city. He says that the federal troopers in a union station.

The plan advocated tonight is for a centralization on the site of the proposed Grand Trunk passenger station.

HUERTA'S PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT WITH HIS GLITTERING STAFF ALIGHTED FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL CARRIAGE AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE LASCAURAIN HOTEL, WHILST HE WAS GOING TO PAY A VISIT OF COURTESY TO THE ONCE GREAT LEADER OF THE NORTH. THE REUNION WAS PRESENT 25 PERSONS, THE MOST PROMINENT, APART FROM THE TWO BIG CHIEFS, BEING CARAVEO FROM CHIHUAHUA, ARGUEDO MEDIO FROM DURANGO, JOSE CAMPOS FROM COAHUILA AND FRANCISCO DEL TORO FROM JALISCO.

AFTER THE CUSTOMARY EMBRACE AND USUAL SOCIAL FORMALITIES, A CORDIAL CONVERSATION ENDED. THE FOLLOWING WORDS FROM HUERTA WERE EAGERLY HEARD AND DISTINCTLY RETAINED BY ONE OF THE NORTH-EASTERS:

"TO ME THE AGRIARIAN PROBLEM IN MEXICO DOES NOT PRESENT ANY DIFFICULTIES WHATSOEVER. I AGREE THAT IN ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE AND BELGIUM IT MIGHT BE DIFFICULT; BUT HERE, WHERE WE HAVE HUNDREDS OF HECTARES PER CAPITA, THE WHOLE QUESTION IS TO GET IT, AND WE WILL DO IT NO MATTER HOW. WE NEED TO MAKE OUT OF MEXICO A FARMING-MARTIAL NATION. UP TO THIS DAY THE MINISTERS OF WAR HAVE NOT KNOWN HOW TO ADAPT THE MEN TO THE PARTICULAR SERVICE FOR WHICH THEY ARE FIT. WE HAVE OUR RANCHERS WHO CAN MAKE ENVIOUS CAVALRYMEN, AND THE INDIANS, WHO CAN VIE WITH THE BEST INFANTRYMEN OF THE WORLD. THE VAQUERO NEEDS ONLY TO MOUNT HIS BRONCHO TO BECOME A PERFECT SOLDIER. AS TO THE AGRIARIAN PROBLEM, HAVING THE CHIEF ELEMENT, THE LAND, THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE WHICH IS TO BE CREATED WILL STUDY AND RESOLVE IT."

CORDOBA HIMSELF HAS TOLD HIS FRIENDS THAT HUERTA SAID TO OROZCO: "MY GENERAL, AS IN THE NORTH THE PEOPLE LOVE YOU SO WELL THAT WHETHER YOU SAY GOES, JUST KEEP SILENT, AND THE PEOPLE WILL REMAIN SATISFIED. LET US FIRST PACIFY THE COUNTRY, AND TIME WILL T

South American Press to Unite Mexico Trade Wanes

NEWSPAPER MEN OF THREE COUNTRIES MAY JOIN HANDS

Writers in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay Likely to Have Federation as Outcome of Recent Gathering in Rio de Janeiro—Governments Lend Encouragement

JOURNALISTIC CONGRESS PROPOSED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—A South American federation of newspaper writers, including some of the best known men in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, is talked of as a result of the recent visit of the leading journalists of Buenos Aires and Montevideo to this city.

On no occasion has Brazilian hospitality been displayed with more effect and to a better purpose than during the visit of the Argentine and Uruguayan journalists. The affair was in the nature of a return visit, where the Brazilians a few weeks before had been the guests of their fellow workers in Buenos Aires and Montevideo. But while sociability was the purpose that brought these men together on both occasions, yet the Rio de Janeiro event proved something much more. The several governments also realized the importance of having the writers as their allies, and Brazilian officials outdid themselves in hospitality.

It was Sr. Facio Hebezeu of the Argentine delegation, who proposed the solidifying of the South American press in a journalistic congress, in a speech which rang with much meaning, according to the reports in the newspapers the day following the great banquet in the Restaurant Asyrio. It was one of the most elaborate entertainments ever given in a city famous for its entertainments. Three orchestras played during the evening, one composed of Argentines, one of Brazilians and another of Uruguayans. The leading officials of the capital were present as guests of the journalists. The speech overflowed with fraternal expressions. But it was when Sr. Hebezeu spoke of greater journalistic unity in South America that the audience rose as one and voiced its approval of such an organization as the noted Argentine editor proposed.

Sr. Hebezeu said that the time had come for the press of South America to come in a unified press.

COLOMBIANS SAY THEY SHOULD GET SUM OF \$27,500,000

BOGOTA, Colombia.—Various interpretations are placed here on Colombia's claim to damages because of the loss of Panama. In some quarters it has been said that it is not a question of money at all, but that Colombia's honor is the issue. This, however, is not the opinion of others, who claim that the monetary losses incurred by the secession of the province should be a foremost consideration in any settlement to which the United States is a party.

A Colombian statesman, who has been influential in the settlement arrangement, sums up the money claims as follows: Loss of the annuities to which Colombia has a right as subvention from the Panama Railroad Company, at the rate of \$250,000 a year each, in 10 years without interest, \$2,500,000; value of the Panama railroad, which in a few years more would have become the property of Colombia, \$15,000,000; amount offered Colombia by the United States for a 99 years lease of the zone of land necessary for the construction of the canal, \$10,000,000; total, \$27,500,000.

SPECULATION RIFE ON GOMEZ RETURN

HAVANA, Cuba.—Just what part Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, the former President of Cuba, proposes to take in the political affairs of the country since his return from abroad, is puzzling the most experienced politicians in this city.

That General Gomez enjoys a considerable measure of popularity is a fact shown on his return to this city. Since he came back to Havana he has been in constant touch with his former adherents, and the administration of President Menocal does not relish his apparent effort to keep the opposition's guns trained on the present regime. It is considered quite significant that General Gomez also paid a visit to Governor Ashbert, now in prison on a capital charge. If the former President should unite the factions over which Zayas, Pino Guerra and Ashbert sway their control of his opponents to the present administration would assume an ominous aspect.

ARGENTINA REGULATES BOXES

Buenos Aires, A. R.—A government decree has been issued governing the type and composition of boxes and packages for food products. Containers must be made with grooves and soldered only on the outside, unless the solder is an alloy of tin with not more than 1 per cent lead.

CHILE TRIES BEET SUGAR RAISING

VALPARAISO, Chile.—Experiments in beet sugar cultivation have been going on for some time and give promise of success. At present Chile imports most of its cane sugar from Peru and refines it in local plants.

Unheralded, in the performance of its routine work, a Panama canal crane boat, the Alex. La Valley, has earned the distinction of being the first self-propelled vessel to effect the passage from ocean to ocean. No matter what may be the many ceremonies and festivities to mark the passing of the U. S. S. Oregon through the canal on the day of the official opening of the waterway, La Valley and its crew indisputably hold first honor. The news from Panama affords a glimpse of the keen rivalry existing among the men engaged on the zone as to who should be first to negotiate the distance, but it seems decidedly more appropriate that a vessel that dates from the time of the first French Panama company should accomplish the task simply than that such a passage should be effected by stealth and for the purpose of exploitation.

When, on Jan. 7, La Valley reached Miraflores locks at 10:15 a. m. and was passed into the Pacific channel at 11:05 a. m., the craneboat not only won this distinction of being first among self-propelling vessels to accomplish the task, but it gave occasion for looking backward to 1887, when the boat became part of the French floating equipment. It was a time when Ferdinand de Lesseps had come to the end of his available resources. The outflow of money had been tremendous. The sea-level canal had been abandoned and provisions made for the construction of a lock canal to cost no more than \$120,000,000, and to be completed by 1891. But the new bond issue was not a success, and on Dec. 14, 1888, De Lesseps petitioned the courts to appoint temporary managers of the company, which was done. When the affairs of the concern were examined it appeared that about \$260,000,000 had been collected and expended.

It is a far cry from such high finance as characterized the first French canal company to the humble workings of a dredge boat like the La Valley. Yet it seems appropriate enough that at this moment, when the dream of the French engineer and of Balboa, the discoverer of the Pacific, has come true, some reference should be made to the former period when Frenchmen blazed the way for what was to come later. The history of the Panama canal cannot be written until the world's merchantmen begin to pass east and west through that passage separating the northern and southern continents. The severance is complete, and yet it becomes the means for bringing the nations of America into closer touch than ever.

PERUVIANS VIEW CANAL AS BRINGING THE NORTH CLOSER

CALLAO, Peru.—In commercial and shipping circles discussion centers on the advantages of the various ports on the west coast when the Panama canal is opened.

The distance between New York and Valparaiso is 8380 miles by the strait of Magellan, and 4633 through the Panama canal, while the distance between New York and Callao, Peru's chief port, is 9613 miles by the strait of Magellan and of 3863 miles through the Panama canal. The port of Cadiz in southern Spain, is distant from Valparaiso 7779 miles by the strait of Magellan, while the distance between Cadiz and Callao is 9014 miles by the strait of Magellan and of 5687 miles

callivela, wash and placer gold from the departments of Cuzco and Carabaya, alpaca and vicuna wool from the uplands, straw hats from Catacaos (Panama) near Piura, cotton, rice and sugar and many other similar products from the coast region, and of vanadium, of which Peru is the chief producer.

Although Peruvian ports are used extensively, yet there is much room for improvement in freight handling. This is one of the chief difficulties along the west coast, and one reason the several governments are now spending large sums in improving their harbors. Except at Callao, freight is taken from steamers and put into lighters, and this means that goods must be well packed.

The newspapers of Havana are almost a unit in declaring that the sale of bonds to the New York bankers is a great victory, and that the price of 94 practically amounts to 95½, since the financiers renounce their right to a 5 per cent indemnity on \$2,000,000, already loaned, which Cuba had agreed to pay in case the Morgan firm had failed to obtain the last loan. The previous announcement by the Cuban government that no special claims to preference made by other American bankers would be recognized in the loan matter caused considerable speculation as to what the government really meant to do. It was understood that a group of financiers claimed that such a preference was due them, but it is not believed that anything further is to come from it, now that the loan has been concluded.

Mineral production has been generally satisfactory in mining camps unaffected by revolutionary activity. Exports for 1913 were \$189,648,601.57; an increase of \$10,133,687.34 over 1912. Those for the month of July show a decrease of \$2,337,246.57 compared with the corresponding month of 1912, mainly in the value of coinage, silver and copper. Gold increased by \$354,787.77; petroleum, \$1,237,948.42. It is considered that the constant and steady depreciation

LOAN BRINGS CUBAN PARTIES INTO HARMONY

Issue of \$10,000,000 Taken by New York Bankers at Price Which Greatly Pleases Republic—Havana Press View

FUNDS MUCH NEEDED

HAVANA, Cuba.—Aside from the importance of the \$10,000,000 loan just awarded J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, the financial considerations are not the only ones that please Cubans, who for some time have seen this loan question loom up as an incentive to disputes.

It was the loan proposition that caused the Cuban Congress to oppose itself to President Menocal and his advisers. Congress went so far as to refuse to convene when the President called it together in the exercise of his constitutional authority. No doubt the various legislators who opposed the government had their special reasons for refusing their sanction to a foreign loan then, but in view of the financial straits in which the administration found itself the need for money was apparent, and now an amicable arrangement has been effected.

The loan which J. P. Morgan & Co. is to make matures in 35 years, but there is a sinking fund provision under which amortization will begin by drawings on Jan. 1, 1920, at 102½% in the event that the number of bonds to be retired cannot be bought in at a lower figure in the open market. The government has the option of advancing the date of amortization and of redeeming the loan in whole or in part at 105. Interest is payable semi-annually and the loan is guaranteed by 10 per cent of the custom collections.

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HUERTA PREDICTIONS FAIL TO CHECK BUSINESS LOSS

Political Upheaval Has Brought With It Decline in Commerce and All Industries But Oil, and Effects Are Becoming More Apparent From Day to Day

COST OF GOVERNMENT IS HEAVY

MEXICO CITY.—Figures covering Mexico's trade for 1913 have been compiled. The result is evidence of the effect of the political upheaval in the republic, not only for the period considered, but for the past three years. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions the administration continues to remain optimistic and the chief executive predicts an improved state of affairs soon.

The foreign commerce of the country for the year ending June 30, 1913, showed the imports as \$195,772,338.77; the exports as \$300,405,617.16; this being an advance of \$13,110,027.55 in the former, and \$2,416,437.75 in the latter over the preceding 12 months, and the advance in these up to October was stated to be equally advantageous. The budget estimates for the present year a gross increase in the expenditures of \$11,048,566.67, this being mainly accounted for by the extraordinary advances in the war department, which amounts \$11,446,533.99; economics in other departments being scheduled, the total estimated expenditure being \$152,204,898.24. The government contracted a new exterior loan of \$160,000,000, but of this \$80,000,000 was arranged for, the bankers' option on this being concluded on Dec. 31, 1913.

At the beginning of the year the splendid prospects existing gave reason to estimate there would be an increase of 100 per cent, or about 200,000 bales of cotton. The crop, though fully equaling expectations, has been spoiled, about one-half of the first harvest being lost, only some 100,000 bales being available for sale. It is very difficult to state how much, if any, of the second picking can be counted on. The harvesting has been difficult for want of labor and producers and merchants are very pessimistic regarding the future. Factories are complaining on account of the scarcity of the supply, most of them now importing to keep mills running. Prices naturally have advanced. The quality has been over the average.

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is the value of silver and copper on the markets abroad, combined with the restrictions against metallic exportation will further reduce shipment. Production is confidently expected to increase, owing to the improved methods of mining, milling, and treatment of ores.

The exportation of henequen from Progreso shows a decline in the number of packs, and weight, but the value has increased because of the advance in price.

The statement of the exportation during the 10 months ending Oct. 31, 1913, shows shipments 503,960 packs, \$5,045,157 kilos, on hand 114,418 packs, as against 1912 shipments 661,699 packs, 113,176,843 kilos, on hand 85,873 packs. The production has not quite equaled that of 1912, but the efforts to improve the quality have partially succeeded, and the aim of growers to equal the Manila standard is nearer being accomplished.

The amount of oil produced in 1912 was estimated to be 16,000,000 barrels, and that for the present year will exceed this. This year's production will likely reach 28,000,000 barrels, or an increase of over 80 per cent during the year. Of the three principal railroad companies, the National, Interoceanic and Mexican, with their subsidiary feeders, the following operations up to June 30, 1913, are seen: Gross earnings, 1913, \$75,684,833.81; operating expenses, \$40,391,139.76; net earnings, \$29,193,698.42; as against \$30,840,205.89 for 1912; decrease \$1,652,507.47. The gross receipts for the same lines to Nov. 14, 1913, were \$19,615,773.72.

This statement shows an increase in the Mexican and Interoceanic, but a heavy loss in the receipts of the National lines.

TRADE NOTES

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—More than 7000 immigrants arrived in Rio de Janeiro during October, 1913. They came in 69 steamships from almost every country in Europe.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—Earnings of the Costa Rica electric light and traction company for the last fiscal year were \$119,375, an increase of \$9210 over the preceding year.

LA PLATA, A. R.—Building permits are being issued at an increasing rate. The total number of buildings up to 1913 was 14,787.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic.—Rails and other material have been telegraphed for so that work can begin on the Barahona-Neybo railroad. The line will be extended later to the Haitian border.

COLON—The National Bank of Panama has furnished the municipal council with a loan for the purchase of a recently constructed building to be used by the municipality.

HAVANA, Cuba.—Local manufacturers are furnishing the government with shoes for the military forces. American contractors formerly supplied the footwear.

VALPARAISO, Chile.—Custom receipts for the last five years amounted to \$24,000.00. The annual collection is now almost double what it was in 1908.

Buenos Aires, A. R.—Semolina, a very fine grade of wheat, has been placed on the free list. It was formerly dutiable at the rate of \$945 per 100 pounds, including the weight of the container.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—A decree has been signed by the President fixing the Brazilian standard time on the basis of the Greenwich meridian. Geographical longitude will be calculated in that way, instead of by the Rio de Janeiro meridian.

BOLIVIANS WANT AUTOMOBILE LINE

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—The establishment of an automobile service between La Paz and Sorata is discussed, a request for the concession being now before the government.

The country around Sorata is rich in agricultural products. The distance between the two cities is about 80 miles and thus far the only traffic means consists of Indians taking their mule teams along the route. An automobile stage line will have the effect of bringing considerable business to the capital, from which point the Sorata produce could be distributed further to the neighboring countries of Brasil, Argentina, Chile and Peru. Southern Bolivia also borders on Paraguay.

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Freight transfer from steamer to lighter on west coast

LANDLORDS NOT LIKELY TO MEET COLONIST DEMAND

Buenos Aires, A. R.—The recent meeting of dissatisfied colonists around Peirera, to consider conditions which have prevailed in the farm territory does not promise immediate relief.

The colonists, who only lease their land, demanded a 50 per cent reduction of all their debts to storekeepers and one or two years' time, free of interest, in which to pay the other 50 per cent. They also ask for the canceling of 50 per cent for all rents in arrears, and settlement of the remainder to take place when the next harvest occurs.

One of the important demands, which the landlords are said to oppose, is that the payment of rent shall be a certain percentage of the harvest, instead of a specified amount in cash.

The passage of La Valley renders abortive any further attempt for that honor, which was nearly captured on Dec. 19, when J. E. Jordan, a mate on one of the isthmian canal commission

VIEWS OF BUSINESS GENERALLY HOPEFUL

From Idaho to Ohio and Oregon to Maine and to North Carolina are long jumps, but there is little difference regarding the trade outlook in the interviews with merchants in these and other widely-separated communities, published today. In nearly every instance the prospect is declared to be bright for business this year. The interview answers the following questions:

1. Has your business increased compared with that of a year ago?
2. To what extent?
3. How many employees have you added to your force?
4. What do you consider the main reason for present conditions?
5. What in your opinion is necessary to bring about greater business activity?
6. What is your opinion of the outlook for 1914?

Transition in Idaho

BOISE, Idaho.—Richard W. Childs, secretary of the Idaho State League of Commercial Clubs and of the Boise Commercial Club, and formerly connected with a banking institution in Brooklyn, N. Y., said:

"Taking it as a whole, business has been quiet in southern Idaho during the past year. There has been little expansion. I believe that there are more men out of employment than a year ago but we experience very little intensively from such a condition, such as the coast cities do.

"One of the principal causes for the apparently quiet period in the business is due to the fact that southern Idaho is at present passing through a state of transition from the development stage to the productive stage. For the last eight years upwards of \$100,000,000 has been expended in Idaho to develop irrigation tracts, power stations, electric and interurban railways, for the planting of large commercial orchards and other enterprises. The work has been completed in many instances and now it is up to the farmers and the citizens of Idaho to produce and develop what capital has prepared for them. Interest must be paid and the principal turned back to the investor in instalments over a period of years. This will be a period of slower growth than the development period but this growth will be permanent and each year will make the investment of the capitalist more secure. After the completion of this period of paying back to the investor will come another period of rapid development, for the hundreds of thousands of dollars of income, instead of being returned to the investors, will then be used for improvement and home development, and will be placed in the local banks for saving."

This period brings a lesson both to the eastern investor and the western producer. The West is learning that in the final analysis it must depend upon its own ability to produce returns rather than upon the artificial activity brought about by the influx of capital, while the East has learned that it cannot expect its investment to be returned until the western properties have been brought to the producing stage. In other words, the investor has not until now counted upon this transition stage. Conditions as they exist here would be counted good in most eastern localities but certain localities in the West are like spoiled children who have been abnormally fed and supplied with plenty of money, but who are now being taught self-reliance. In other words, the West is learning that its greatest hope lies in the more intelligent and scientific use of the means and materials at hand.

The outlook for 1914 is encouraging for Boise and southern Idaho. I am satisfied conditions have been at their lowest ebb and that there will be a steady advance from now on. Many local enterprises, among which may be mentioned the near completion of the government's impounding dam at Arrow Rock and the reopening of the white pine lumbering industry on the Boise and Payette rivers, give promise of greater activity. The passage of the currency bill has rendered conditions more stable. But the greatest promise lies in the completion of the Panama canal which will cheapen transportation, render labor more easily obtainable, bring Idaho's products more directly into the markets of the world and supply needed immigration and settlement."

Building Line Discussed

CLEVELAND, O.—E. A. Merritt, secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland Stone Company, said that business had not increased compared with a year ago, and no employees were added. He looked to local conditions principally as the cause, and said times would be better when confidence was established in the administration. He thought 1914 would show increased activity on account of the settlement of political questions and the working out of currency bill conditions.

In addition he would say that, judging the situation from their own business, there seemed to be very little activity in the building line where they find use for all of their limestone, and as an example of this, there were only three large buildings in New York city under construction now. Usually there were from six to 10 or 15 such buildings going on during the latter part of every year.

The present conditions concurred with their shipments to New York, he said, and it all indicated that the moneyed interests were conserving their amount with the view of the possibility of commencing operations as soon as the declaration by the administration at Washington had in a measure appealed to the confidence of the people.

No doubt there would be considerable activity and confidence established on ac-

count of the currency bill having been passed and of the establishment of the regional banks, he thought. When that was accomplished it would only serve as being a check upon conditions in monetary affairs, as it had been historical with every act of the government in times past which had been approved by Congress for the purpose of establishing confidence with the people that an easier money market followed which operated in industrial channels to establish good trade conditions.

The activity of the steel corporations, which was an indicator of the iron and steel industry, was increasing, Mr. Merritt noted. He said they found in their own business that municipalities were willing to bond themselves and thus obtain amounts for improving streets and roadways, so they feel confident of an increased activity and better conditions this year.

What is your opinion of the out-

look for 1914?

1. Has your business increased com-

pared with that of a year ago?

2. To what extent?

3. How many employees have you added to your force?

4. What do you consider the main reason for present conditions?

5. What in your opinion is necessary to bring about greater business activity?

6. What is your opinion of the out-

look for 1914?

Normality Declared

OREGON CITY, Ore.—George Bannon & Co., dry goods, with other stores in Portland and Minneapolis, declared that business had increased to about 25 per cent. Five employees were added. As to a reason for present conditions he said they generally estimated upon the tariff as basis. The outlook to them he regarded as in every way bright.

Mr. Anderson of Burmeister & Anderson, jewelry, said there was no noticeable change in his business one way or the other. He said they had not added to their force, their business appeared to be vigorous and the outlook for 1914 was just about normal.

L. Adams, department store, said busi-

ness was normal. Speaking of free trade or lowered tariff schedules, he said he thought the influx of European goods would tend to shut out home manufacturers and lessen home production, thus throwing laborers out of employment. This condition now existed to some extent, in his opinion, and he thought in the future more than at present it would have a tendency to cause people to hoard their money and refuse to invest it.

Mr. Adams said, however, that his business had improved somewhat dur-

ing the year. He had about the same force as last year, he said, and was buying fully as heavily for the coming year. He said there was a noticeable tendency among the people to hold their money for no tangible reason, because there was no appreciable shortage of money or crops; farmers to a large extent had not sold their crops yet, but were holding them for higher prices.

Well-Speaking Advised

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—David Rosenwald, senior member of Rosenwald Brothers, said their business had had 20 per cent increase and that seven or eight additional employees had been taken on. He considered the outlook for 1914 the best they had ever had.

Jacob Weinman, proprietor Golden Rule Dry Goods Company, stated that their business increased 5 per cent and they had three additional employees.

Present conditions came, he thought, on account of change in the presidential ad-

ministration and particularly because of tariff revision and of some overexpansion in business by people with insufficient capital. Mr. Weinman considered the outlook for 1914, generally speaking, and in his business particularly, excellent.

Exports Keep Mines Busy

BISBEE, Ariz.—Walter Douglas who is at the head of the Phelps Dodge & Co. interests, which include the E. P. & S. W. railway and numerous copper and coal mines, said their business had increased compared to a year ago 6 per cent. He said the force of employees had been increased 15 per cent.

Mr. Douglas said there had been a heavy export demand for their copper and he thought more confidence would bring about better business conditions generally. Mr. Douglas saw the business outlook as better than last year.

Vigilance Given Credit

PORTLAND, Me.—Frank M. Low, retail clothing, said that while their business and the retail business in general in Portland had shown a good, normal increase for the year 1913, yet they must admit it had been admitted by other retailers consulted that sales had been kept up through vigilance and great effort on the part of the retailer. Retail business, he stated, would show an increase from 5 to 15 per cent.

The increased business had been done with but slight increase in sales forces,

as with the increase in salaries greater efficiency had been insisted upon among the salespeople, and, therefore, additions to the sales force had been limited, he said. Mr. Low thought the reason for the state of business was radical fundamental changes by the national government to meet present and approaching conditions.

Time would be necessary to bring

activity, he thought, and that more familiarity and experience would beget confidence in the new tariff and currency acts. According to Mr. Low the first half of 1914 ought to be about normal and the last half ought to show an increase in business and confidence restored.

Crops Affect Grocers

MARSHALL, Tex.—J. S. Waggon & Co., grocers, said business in 1913 had not increased; it was \$11,000 short of 1912. No employees had been added to the force. The reason for conditions was crop failure, the firm reported, and declared a good crop year would bring greater business activity. They said the

outlook for 1914 was "Fine! Never better!" and that they had an increase of \$32,000 in 1912 over 1911.

Extra Time Made

FT. SMITH, Ark.—W. H. Johnson, secretary and treasurer of the Ft. Smith Wagon Company, said business had increased in the past year about 30 per cent. He said about 30 or 40 workers had been added to the force, but the company had worked more hours rather than add more men.

Present conditions Mr. Johnson attributed to tariff and currency legislation and the uncertainty as to their results. Another reason given was doubt as to the administration's policy toward corporations. The bills that have been passed and the administration's declaration of policy he thought would bring greater activity.

Considering the outlook for 1914, Mr. Johnson said he thought the early months would show a shrinkage of business, the later months good business, especially if the crops were fair. He knew, he said, the small merchants throughout the region were in better condition than they were this time last year; they had bought lightly.

W. J. Echols, jobber and manufac-

turer, and president of the Merchants National Bank, said business of 1913 was about like business of 1912, which was the largest they ever had. Some of his businesses, he said, had increased,

while others had not, though on the whole his business was just about as it was a year ago. The number of employees was not increased. "There is nothing the matter with conditions in this part of the country," said Mr. Echols. He remarked that business is better with a better crop year and said the 1914 outlook was good.

C. E. Speer of the Speer Hardware Company, wholesale, said business had increased 5 per cent. No employees had been added. Speaking of general conditions he said that in his opinion, general distrust had been brought about by too much agitation. More confidence in the ability to correct conditions would help activity in business, he said, and he considered the 1914 outlook promising.

Climax Past

BEATRICE, Neb.—Bogole & Van Arsdale, dry goods, according to the president, B. H. Bogole, observed an increase of business in 1913, though slight. They considered the main reason of present conditions natural unrest because of change of national administration and reaction from a rapid expansion along all lines from a climax that had evidently been reached. They consider better conditions could be brought about by a "let up" of lawmaking and agitation and by getting down to conservative business methods. The opinion regarding the 1914 outlook was optimistic.

C. B. Dempster, president of Dempster Mill & Manufacturing Co., said that

1913 business as a whole was larger than 1912, but that December business was less than some other months of the year. The year's record ranged from a 40 per cent increase to 10 per cent decrease.

There was not much change in the employees' force, and he considered "too much politics" the cause of conditions. He thought it would be wise to "let up" on lawmaking and prosecutions of corporations, and thus give the country an opportunity to digest the recently-enacted tariff and currency laws.

He hoped that business will settle down to normal conditions a little later.

All Industries Steady

DURHAM, N. C.—The growth of Durham during 1913 has been steady and consistent with previous years, according to C. G. Creighton, secretary of the Commercial Club. He says the leading industries of Durham are unusually free from the causes that usually affect manufacturing industries, that all of them report excellent business during 1913 and look for even better conditions during 1914. During 1913 bank deposits increased from \$5,318,447 to \$6,436,063. Postoffice receipts increased about 3½ per cent and tax values about 3½ per cent.

Additions were made to several industries during 1913 and the club is advised

that a cotton mill in the eastern part of the town that has been idle about a year or two will commence operations soon.

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Congress Busy on Trust Bills; Hearings Begin Soon

House Judiciary Committee Considers Drafts of Measures and Some May Be Introduced on Floor Today or Tomorrow

PRESIDENT APPROVES

WASHINGTON—The House judiciary committee got down to real work today on the administration anti-trust program. Drafts of three bills drawn by Chairman Clayton and Representatives Floyd and Carlin were laid before the full committee. Introduction of the bills was planned for this afternoon or tomorrow. Open hearings will begin next week before both the judiciary and interstate commerce committees.

Rivalry between Senate and House leaders over division of the administration program was reduced today.

President Wilson held a conference of nearly an hour Wednesday night with Representative William C. Adamson of Georgia, chairman, and other members of the House interstate and foreign commerce committee, to which the House had referred those portions of the President's message on trusts relating to the proposed interstate trade commission and the regulation of railroad securities.

As a result of this conference it became clear that the President had no intention of becoming involved in any conflict of jurisdiction between committees respecting the interstate trade commission bill.

That he is not concerned so much over methods of procedure and committee jurisdictions as he is over obtaining results became apparent. During the conference the President talked as if he accepted the decision of the House that the Adamson committee should act on this measure.

The President told the committeemen that he did not want to load down the proposed bills with extreme legislation, but wanted them to be sufficiently strong to be effective; that he believed hearings were essential and favored giving legitimate business interests the right to present any proposals and to have full consideration.

He said he hoped that the Senate and House committees would work in cooperation on these measures and he offered his own assistance whenever it might be desired.

The five bills, drafts of which have already been approved by the President, would provide for:

An interstate trade commission of five with annual salary of \$10,000 each.

Prohibiting interlocking directorates in interstate corporations, railroads and national banks.

Defining explicitly what constitutes criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Defining general trade relations in interstate business to prevent discrimination.

Empowering the interstate commerce commission to direct finances of railroads.

That there will be no attempt to unduly rush the measures is asserted on all sides, the President having assured Senator Newlands, chairman of the interstate commerce committee; Representative Clayton, chairman of the judiciary committee, and Representative Adamson, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, that he is in full accord with the purpose to hold hearings.

It is stated that of the five bills under consideration, the measure which is requiring the deepest thought is that which will define specifically what constitutes conspiracy in restraint of trade. This is the measure proposed to reduce the "debatable ground" proposed by President Wilson.

Among the proposals being considered as to the meaning which should be given to restraints under the law are the following:

Attempts to restrain or prevent in any manner, either directly or indirectly, any vendor from purchasing any article from another or using any article obtained from some other person, whether such an attempt be made by an agreement, provision expressed or implied, or be made by condition in the sale against such purchase or by imposing any restriction upon the use of the article sold, or by making in the price any restriction forbidding the purchaser from dealing in such an article made by some other person.

Attempts to restrain or prevent competition by making discrimination in the price or other terms based upon whether the vendor purchases articles of particular quantity or aggregate price.

Attempts to prevent or restrain competition either by refusing to supply to any person requesting the same, any article sold, or by consenting to supply the same only upon terms or conditions in some respect less favorable than accorded another person; by supplying or offering to supply to any person doing business in any particular territory articles sold by him upon terms or conditions in any respect more favorable than are accorded to other customers; by making any contract or arrangement under which a purchaser shall not sell any articles in which he deals to certain persons or classes of persons or to those doing business in certain districts or territory; by supplying or offering to supply any article without charge or below cost of production and distribution.

Other acts which may be laid down as violations of the Sherman law include spying upon the business of a competitor, securing information concerning his business through bribery of an agent, employee or a competitor, and fixing an unreasonably high price upon some raw material required for producing a competitive article.

Legislators are already considering

phraseology of a bill permitting individuals to sue for relief when damaged by monopolies.

Representative Adamson held a conference Wednesday with P. J. Farrell, solicitor of the interstate commerce commission, and arranged for cooperation of the commission in the framing of a bill, which would give the commission authority to supervise the issues of railroad securities. Mr. Adamson said he would confer later with Commissioner of Corporations Davies on the bill to create an interstate trade commission.

Senator Newlands Wednesday introduced a resolution which would authorize his committee to hold hearings and to sit during sessions of the House if necessary in order to expedite the sounding of opinion on the trust question. The senator talked with President Wilson early in the day.

"PURE SHOE BILL" IS OPPOSED BY BOSTON BOOT MEN

Measure Now Before Congress Called "Another Needless Law" by John S. Kent

Condemnation of the "pure shoe bill" before Congress was made by John S. Kent, president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, speaking at the dinner of the Boston Boot & Shoe Club last night at the Hotel Somerset. Elihu W. Cobb, president of the club, presided. Mayor Fitzgerald spoke.

Mr. Cobb commended the new tariff law, although he did not favor the free shoe provision, the income tax regulations and the attempt to govern monopoly by law.

Mr. Kent said the "pure shoe" bill would be an addition to the list of needless laws; that every manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, salesman and consumer of shoes should oppose its passage.

Mayor Fitzgerald said that the one thing that would have kept him in the mayoralty race would have been the defeat of his proposal to widen Avery street.

Arthur L. Evans, editor of the Shoe-man and representing the trade press, pleaded for cooperation among all the branches of the shoe industry, and J. George Frederick of New York, editor of Advertising and Selling, representing the advertising managers, said the meaning of the term advertising was really specialized salesmanship.

Representing the salesmen, Harry H. Ripley of Boston told of various salesmanship methods and of the kindly relations among rival salesmen.

PITTSBURGH MOVE FOR SIMPLE HOME DECORATION MADE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—From Pittsburgh homes G. Valentine Kirby, director of art in the public schools, would eliminate all those things "we do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful," and to achieve this a rather revolutionary course in art study, which deals with practical problems of home decoration, is being introduced in the public schools.

Design and color of rugs, wallpaper, woodwork and kinds of pictures are treated under the title, "Our Homes—How to Make Them Beautiful," which Director Kirby is having instructors emphasize in the art studies of Pittsburgh's school children, says the Gazette Times.

Simplicity should come first in home decoration, the director says, in a series of simple guides sent into all of the schools.

CONSUL WOOD TO GO TO ABYSSINIA

WASHINGTON—John Q. Wood, recently consul at Tripoli, at \$2500 a year, has been promoted to be consul-general at Adis Ababa, Abyssinia, at \$3500 a year. Adis Ababa is far inland, and is reached, after leaving the railroad, by caravan. There has been no American consul-general or vice-consul there for a number of months, and during that time the interests of the United States were looked after by the British consul-general.

Attempts to restrain or prevent competition by refusing to supply to any person requesting the same, any article sold, or by consenting to supply the same only upon terms or conditions in some respect less favorable than accorded another person; by supplying or offering to supply to any person doing business in any particular territory articles sold by him upon terms or conditions in any respect more favorable than are accorded to other customers; by making any contract or arrangement under which a purchaser shall not sell any articles in which he deals to certain persons or classes of persons or to those doing business in certain districts or territory; by supplying or offering to supply any article without charge or below cost of production and distribution.

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Governor Walsh Takes His Time in Naming a Judge

Chief Executive Desires to Consider Fully Qualifications of the Different Men Proposed for the Superior Court Bench

NOMINATIONS MADE

Governor Walsh wishes to take more time for consideration of the candidates to fill the vacancy on the superior court bench. As the executive council does not meet again until Jan. 28, and the nomination of a judge must lie on the table for a week, the vacancy will not be filled until sometime in February at the earliest.

The nominations sent to the council late yesterday follow:

Dr. Henry P. Walcott of Cambridge, to be chairman of the metropolitan water and sewerage board, a reappointment.

Thomas E. Dwyer of Wakefield, to be



FRANK H. POPE

(Photo by Elmer Cukerberg, Boston)

a member of the metropolitan water and sewerage board in place of H. H. Sprague, resigned.

Wallace R. Headly of Springfield, to be justice of the peace court of that city in place of William Hamilton, who was recently promoted to the superior court.

Gilman Osgood of Rockland, and J. Frank Curtin of Abington, to be, respectively, medical examiner and associate medical examiner of Plymouth county.

Nelson B. Vanderhoof of Newton, to make the table of changes in the general laws.

Edward F. Hamlin of Newton, to be executive secretary.

Thomas M. Connolly of Boston, to be assistant executive secretary.

Roger Wolcott of Milton, to be a member of the state board of insanity, in place of W. J. Whittemore, resigned.

Senator James H. Brennan of Charlestown appeared before the council with a delegation of citizens from Charlestown to protest against confirmation of the nomination of Charles S. Sullivan, now the associate justice of the Charlestown district court, who had been nominated for the justiceship, vice Judge Henry E. Bragg, retired. Senator Brennan made charges of political activity against Mr. Sullivan, and the council laid over consideration of the confirmation for a week.

Not anticipating this, Governor Walsh had transmitted to the council the name of Joseph E. Donovan of Charlestown for the associate justice vacancy, which would have been caused if Mr. Sullivan had been confirmed. That was withdrawn, pending the final action to be taken next Wednesday.

The three new state officials, Treasurer Frederick W. Mansfield, Auditor Frank H. Pope and Attorney-General Thomas J. Boynton, all Democrats, took their oaths of office at the council meeting in the presence of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor late yesterday. They were escorted to the council chamber by the three Republicans whom they succeeded, former Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens, Auditor John E. White and Attorney-General James M. Swift.

The new state treasurer, Mr. Mansfield, had asked for and received the resignation of Miss Elsie E. Hormel of Boston, who has been employed in the office since 1908 as stenographer and private secretary to the treasurer; and it is expected that Governor Walsh will also be among the speakers.

City Point reading room was moved to the new municipal building, yesterday.

The quarters provided for it are much larger and more convenient than those formerly occupied. The hours are the same as before, 2 to 6 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

RADICAL CHANGE IN SCHOOL STUDY IS CURLEY PLAN

Calls the Success of Private Business College Standing Indictment of System, Which He Thinks Not Practical Enough

WOULD AID IDLE MEN

Mayor-elect Curley proposes radical changes in the curriculum of the public schools, according to report from the Berkshires, where he is staying. He says the success of the private business colleges is a standing indictment against the public school system now in vogue and presents a striking contrast to the fads adopted in some cases.

Mr. Curley says he favors liberality in public school appropriations, as he considers that on these depend the future of the city, but would make them more practical and place more bearing on the three R's.

The mayor-elect intends that the city shall provide profitable labor for those who need it and are unable to find it elsewhere. He is seeking for a man, he says, who is big enough to run the public works department economically and efficiently. Mr. Curley says that he will have a city planning board composed of leading men from the various walks of life which will not be appointed by himself but will be elected by the various institutions and organizations themselves. He would also establish segregation of the prisoners at Deer Island. He has ordered his secretaries, Dolan and Wilecox, to secure Faneuil hall for Feb. 2, where the inaugural ceremonies are to be held.

The city planning board as outlined by Mr. Curley will consist of a representative from every religious denomination, an editor from each newspaper and a representative from the various labor organizations and big industries. It should also include the members of the city council.

Mr. Curley stopped at Dalton yesterday and called on former Senator Crane.

After visiting the General Electric plant at Pittsfield, where 2500 of its 7500 employees were laid off, Mr. Curley gave out his statement that he would try to follow out the German plan of municipal employment of those who were idle through no fault of their own.

SIEGEL DEPOSITS LOANED TO STORES WITNESS SAYS

NEW YORK—Money deposited in the private bank of Henry Siegel & Co. was used for making loans to various department stores identified with the Siegel Stores Corporation, according to testimony of Frank E. Vogel yesterday before former United States Judge George C. Holt, a special master appointed in the receivership proceedings in which certain Siegel interests are involved.

JAMAICA PLAIN TO SEE COMEDY

"Sunbonnets," a two-act farce comedy, will be presented in St. John's parish house, Jamaica Plain, tonight. Mrs. Stephen Gardner is in charge and the cast is: Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. Miss Beatrice Ramsden; Mrs. DuBois, Mrs. W. E. Clogston; Mildred, her daughter, Miss Josephine Clogston; Miss Trychyna Sanford, Mrs. Mark Ramsden; Mrs. Phelan, Mrs. Henry Bohn; Mrs. Martin, Mrs. William Cropper; Mrs. Tibbets, Mrs. James Nolan; Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. W. C. Bloomfield; Mrs. Spinney, Mrs. W. C. Beckett; Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. W. M. Toomey.

JUDGE FALLON TO BE HONORED

Judge Joseph D. Fallon will be tendered a dinner tonight in the new municipal building, Broadway, South Boston, in honor of his more than 30 years service as a judge in the Municipal court. Mayor Fitzgerald will be present and it is expected that Governor Walsh will also be among the speakers.

City Point reading room was moved to the new municipal building, yesterday.

The quarters provided for it are much larger and more convenient than those formerly occupied. The hours are the same as before, 2 to 6 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

HAYES ESTATE FOR PLAYGROUND

Decision was reached yesterday favoring the Hayes property for the new playground for Hyde Park and Mattapan. Mayor Fitzgerald, with whom the selection rested, made this choice because the cost to the city in making the playground would be much less than other sites proposed.

SPOKANE TO BUILD ROADS

SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane county will be able this year to award contracts for a maximum of \$326,799.16 worth of permanent highway work, according to compilations made in the office of Highway Commissioner William R. Roy, says the Chronicle.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

READING

Roger Wolcott council, Royal Arcanum, has elected and installed these officers: Regent, Leon F. Quimby; vice-regent, Leon G. Bent; orator, Fred L. Nutter; past regent, Harvey S. Crocker; secretary, Louis G. Hill; collector, A. W. Hodson; treasurer, Percy N. Carter; chaplain, Harry P. Cromwell; guide, C. C. Richardson; warden, Charles E. Langdon; sentinel, James P. Carleton.

The Woman's Club will have an art afternoon tomorrow and hear a lecture on that subject by Mrs. Catherine Thore, a graduate of the Boston normal art school.

ARLINGTON

The annual meeting of the First Baptist church takes place this evening in the church vestry.

At the annual meeting of the Woman's Aid Association, these officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. H. Hardy; first vice-president, Mrs. George McKay Richardson; second vice-president, Mrs. Bert S. Currier; secretary, Mrs. A. M. Walcott; treasurer, Mrs. Robert E. Payne; directors for three years, Mrs. Louis B. Carr, Mrs. Warren A. Peirce, Mrs. R. W. Murphy, Mrs. R. P. Pufer, Mrs. Emma L. Sprague, Mrs. Fred M. Chase and Miss Ethel L. Wellington.

CHELSEA

The annual supper of the ladies circle of the Horace Memorial church will be served in the vestry this evening followed by an entertainment.

A public debate preceded by a musical program will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Hebrew Association this evening.

The social committee have planned a series of social events to be in the Y. M. C. A. building on Thursday evenings, beginning this evening.

SUDSBURY

At the meeting of the Sudsbury Women's Club this evening William Cabot is to give a stereopticon lecture on "Labor."

The Sudsbury Men's Club has elected as follows: President, Col. John Billings; vice-president, George Golike; secretary, Paul Buzzell; treasurer, Cary P. Ladd; executive committee, G. P. Oviatt, Cary P. Ladd, George Smith, John C. Hall and Harry Noyes.

WINCHESTER

A meeting of the Progressive League was held last evening in the high school building.

In assembly hall of the high school building last evening the Winchester Teachers Association held a concert attended by about 300 persons.

The first concert and ball of the Winchester town employees will be held tomorrow evening in the town hall.

CONCORD

Under the direction of the Concord King's Daughters a concert is to be given this evening in the parish hall of Trinity church by Miss Kathleen Howard of Toronto, Can., soprano soloist; Mrs. Charles A. Pratt of New Bedford, contralto; Miss Elizabeth K. Howland of New Bedford, pianist; Eric Haynes of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, violinist, and Miss Corinne Simmons of Worcester, accompanist.

WEYMOUTH

The Old Colony Club holds a meeting in the chapel of the Union Congregational church this afternoon. Fred H. Daniels of Newtonville will give an illustrated address on "The Furnishings of a Modest Home."

Former Representative William S. Wallace announces his candidacy for selectman at the annual town meeting unless Edward W. Hunt, the present chairman of the board reconsider his decision to retire.

QUINCY

The Ladies Aid Society of the West Methodist Episcopal church has elected: President, Mrs. William McCormick; vice-president, Mrs. T. C. Martin; secretary, Mrs. F. L. Badger; treasurer, Mrs. James McCormick.

The Gardner Club of Christ church holds a meeting in the parish house this evening. John Morgan will speak.

MALDEN

City Treasurer A. L. Hitchcock has been authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding \$600,000 in anticipation of taxes of the city.

George W. Bagge has been confirmed as building inspector to complete the unexpired term of Frank A. Connor, resigned, and for the ensuing year after Inspector Connor's term expired.

LEXINGTON

The Rev. John Mills, pastor of the First Parish Unitarian church, will address the Lexington Alliance on the afternoon of Feb. 5, in the vestry of the Unitarian parish church.

WELLESLEY

George N. Smith and W. B. McMullin will speak on "Portland Cement About the Farm and Home," at the meeting of the Wellesley grange tonight.

ABINGTON

The Rev. George A. Bushell will close his pastoral with the North Congregational church Sunday.

HOLBROOK

The officers of Laurel Temple P. S. will be installed in Pythian hall, tonight.

A free municipal orchestral concert will be given in the hall of the high school, Elm street, tonight at 8 o'clock. The soloists will be Mrs. Mary I. Connor, soprano, and Walter E. Loud, violinist.

SOMERVILLE

A preliminary meeting of a committee created for the purpose of reviving the old Somerville High School Association, to be held on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 19.

MUSIC

MR. SCOTTI IN "TOSCA"

With Mr. Scotti of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York singing the role of Scarpia, with Mme. Edvina in the title role and with Mr. Laflitte as Mario, and with Mr. Moranzone conducting, the Boston Opera Company gave a performance of Puccini's "Tosca" on Wednesday night, winning the hearty approval of the house. The principals were successfully selected for an old-school interpretation of a piece which will bear as many interpretations as there are types of baritone. The character of Scarpia is the dramatic foundation of "Tosca," as the play presents itself in its operatic form; and if, as on this occasion, the cast is built up from the baritone's style of characterization, the result is sure to be impressive.

But a representation of the work is always interesting anyway. "Tosca" is the delight of artists. Baritones, sopranos and tenors are glad of an opportunity to try themselves in the music and to let the public see what they can do with the impersonations. It is generally acceptable to a subscription house, for if, as in Boston, the cast is slightly changed from time to time, the effect is interpretively refreshing. And if, as in New York, a standard cast is the rule, the singers are heard and seen at their best. The piece is doubtless a delight to the managers, because it is ready for presentation at a moment's notice. Everybody is sure to know his part and rehearsal is not obligatory. Conductors like the piece because it contains all in the way of orchestral comment and color that Puccini has ever written and painted. It pleases those who are fond of discussion, because taking sides is so easy. The opera can be defended as the most logical, the most satisfactorily proportioned in the three leading figures of any composed in modern times. And it can be set down as the most mechanical, pretentious and musically clap-trap of lyrical dramas.

Mr. Scotti builds up his characterization of Scarpia on a more ingratiating line than the general run of baritones. He holds the baron back in the Napoleonic period, even making of him an eighteenth century figure. He aims to revive the times in which the Roman Scarpia lived rather than to interpret them from a modern standpoint. He idealizes the role. Similarly Mme. Edvina treats the character of Flora Tosca. Similarly, too, Mr. Laflitte, who noting if not an adaptable artist, presents Mario. The interpretation at this performance, then, had uniformity of motive. It was one of the significant successes of Mme. Edvina. Her Tosca, as given with Mr. Scotti, is on an equal with her Marguerite and her Antonia. The part lets her disclose her brilliant soprano voice. A role with a touch of the old school in it, one on the romantic, rather than the realistic order, is the kind for which her talent is best suited.

Those listeners who know her voice only in the music of Malibella and Louise, have no idea of its beauty of tone color or its power of idealizing character.

EDWARD

The Episcopalian church has elected: Senior warden, William E. Rogers; junior warden, John S. Griffiths; clerk, Charles H. Learoyd; treasurer, Moses P. Parker; vestrymen, George W. Austin, George L. Dillaway, John A. Haskell, Augustus D. Jenkins; Capt. George M. Tompson, Charles R. White.

The Ladies Association connected with the Medford Yacht Club are arranging two parties, one to be held Jan. 28 and the other Feb. 11 in charge of Mrs. Margaret J. Cook and a committee.

EVERETT

Seniors of the high school have elected Miss Natalie Emerson, Miss Vina Hersey, Miss Ruth Robbins, Rufus Bond, Ralph Hunt and Irving Marshall as committee to make arrangements for the annual class play.

Two lectures by Dr. De Witt G. Wilcox of Brookline are to be given, the first on Jan. 27, before the woman's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A.

REVERE

John A. Chisholm, camp, Spanish War Veterans, will conduct a mock trial, assisted by several ladies. Those in the cast will be Roland F. Sherman, Ernest Acker, Charles F. Russell, Frank J. McLaughlin, Evelyn Dean, Mrs. Frank McGeary, Benjamin F. Sias, Clair P. Chainey, John T. Barrett, John Giles and others.

WINTHROP

The swimming team of the high school meets English High at Curtis hall, Boston, tomorrow, and Boston Latin Feb. 4 at Revere.

The Felicity Club will be guests this evening of Miss Julia Visall of Sargent street.

MELROSE

Mayor Oliver B. Munroe has appointed Daniel J. Foley a member of the regular police force and it is probable that William Riley, another reserve man, will be appointed to the additional position to be created by the aldermen at the next meeting of the board of aldermen.

FRANKLIN

Franklin W. R. C. No. 89, has installed: President, Mrs. Mary A. Burrill; vice-presidents, Mrs. Henrietta J. Hooper and Mrs. Mary J. Mason; patriotic instructor, Mrs. Annabelle L. Woodward; treasurer, Miss Carrie C. Mason; conductor, Mrs. Margaret Geb.

JAMAICA PLAIN

A free municipal orchestral concert will be given in the hall of the high school, Elm street, tonight at 8 o'clock. The soloists will be Mrs. Mary I. Connor, soprano, and Walter E. Loud, violinist.

SOMERVILLE

A preliminary meeting of a

STATE'S LAWYER WOULD CHANGE COURT CUSTOM

Attorney-General Recommends That Supreme Judicial Tribunal Hold All Law Sittings in Boston in New State House

PROGRESS OF CASES

Two recommendations regarding the supreme judicial court appear in the report of the attorney-general, James M. Swift, made public today, one to permit it to hold all its law sittings in Boston and to omit the sittings now required by the statute to be held in outside counties, except when for particular reasons it may seem advantageous, and the other that the quarters of the court be located in the extensions to the State House when finished. These plans supplement a discussion along similar lines made in the inaugural address of Governor Walsh.

The attorney-general further says that the chief justice of the supreme judicial court has proposed to him that the sum now allowed by statute \$2500 to the justices for clerical assistance should be increased to \$6000 and he recommends it.

Regarding the enlarged powers of the attorney-general, Mr. Swift recommends that a new section be provided in chapter 709 of the acts of 1913 for the expenditure by the attorney-general of such sum as shall be authorized from time to time by the Governor and council, in addition to any sum that the attorney-general may see fit to make from his general appropriation. He further proposes that the attorney-general be not requested to serve as a member of commissions.

Speaking on the ice investigation of last year the attorney-general observes that he was instructed to inquire what justification there was, if any, for an increase in the price of ice, and to institute proceedings, under chapter 709 of the acts of 1913, if the results of the investigation so warrant.

"Various costs, expenses and shrinkages, and finally the ratio of profit per ton and the ultimate net profit to the dealer, must be ascertained," he says. "As much of this information required is solely within the control of the ice companies themselves, especially the ratio of profit per ton and the ultimate net profit to the dealer, and as I have no authority or power to command such information, I have not attempted to obtain it. I assume, however, that it is within the authority of the Legislature, with its broader powers, to procure the evidence desired to pursue the results of the investigation to a further conclusion."

"With regard to the requirement of the order," he says, "to institute proceedings under said chapter 709 if the results of the investigation so warrant, I have to say that a very careful consideration of the facts concerning the situation in each of the localities where there was any definite amount of evidence was made by me. Not only is the law in this regard practically untried within this jurisdiction, but the evidence to prove cases which would justify a prosecution is most difficult to obtain."

"The situation in the city of Lynn, however, disclosed definite evidence of an agreement in writing concerning the ice business, of an apparent combination known as the North Shore Ice Delivery Company, combining the Lynn Ice Company, the Coolidge Ice Company, the Chase Ice Company, the Independent Ice Company, the Glenmere Ice Company and the Brown Pond Ice Company. Inasmuch as the continuous hearings in the trial of the case of Haverhill Gas Light Company vs. Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners engaged practically all my time during the urgent period of investigation of this ice situation, I employed Attorney Lee M. Friedman of Boston, who has made a special study of this branch of the law, to act as special counsel in the prosecution against this Lynn combination."

"All preliminary work in court has been concluded and the case is likely to be reached for trial on its merits at an early date. I believe that the outcome of this case will disclose more exactly the value of our Massachusetts law covering the situation."

The appropriation for the year was \$50,000 and the net expenditures \$47,384.17.

PREScott PALMER MEN SAVED AT SEA

Rescue of the crew of the five-masted schooner Prescott Palmer, Capt. G. A. Carlisle, for which revenue cutters have been searching off the coast for several days, was reported here today. The men from the abandoned ship were picked up at sea by a steamer and landed at Bermuda.

The Palmer, last reported Jan. 12 when observed passing by Highland light, Cape Cod, was in company with the five-masted schooners Grace A. Martin and Fuller Palmer, both of which foundered and crews were saved.

HORSES SAVED AT SALEM FIRE

SALEM, Mass.—In response to a general alarm the fire department extinguished a blaze in the stable of Lee & Smith, 14 Foster street, last night after damage of about \$14,000 had resulted. Seventeen horses were saved and 15 lost.

SOMERVILLE'S NEW LIBRARY IS INSPECTED

Three Round-Table Discussions Comprise Part of the Program and Officials of Institution Preside at the Meetings

SUBJECTS PRACTICAL

Three round table discussions today followed the inspection of the new Somerville library by the members of the Massachusetts Library Club. Drew B. Hall, the librarian of this library, and his assistant showed people over the library during the reception.

About 250 members attended and the first table was on classification and reference work. This was led by Frances Rathbone Coe, revisor at the Somerville library. She told of a variation made in the Dewey classification to meet the special situation of this library. As one of its special features it aims to keep the library up to date and superseded books as fast as better ones of more recent editions are added.

The second round table was presided over by Lucy B. Crain, supervisor of the children's work at the Somerville library, who said that this library makes every effort to interest the school children in the use of the library.

It sends a deposit of books to each grammar school teacher in the city and is making a collection of pictures for public school use and holds conferences with the teachers. Miss Mabel Williams also spoke.

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Massachusetts State Library, presided over the third table which was on ways and means of professional development. Drew B. Hall of the Somerville Public Library gave a talk on better professional preparation of library workers, urging that this was necessary if they were to take their proper place in the community.

A talk in the high school hall this afternoon will follow the luncheon.

MALDEN SCHOOLS TO ASK FOR MORE MONEY IN BUDGET

Increased salaries and extension of work in Malden public schools will cause the school committee to ask the city council for an appropriation of \$11,114 more than that of last year, or \$233,038 for the department.

The salary item in this year's budget, as adopted at a meeting of the school board last evening, amounts to \$203,630, or all but a little less than \$30,000 of the entire appropriation. The other budget items include \$600 for evening drawing school, \$6500 for the evening elementary schools, textbooks amounting to \$5000, clinics and inspections \$1500, and \$14,000 for incidental expenses.

William T. Bentley of Somerville was elected submaster of the high school and will teach in the English department and assist Coach Ralph Goode in athletics.

BROOKLINE UNION COMPLETING LIST OF ITS COMMITTEES

Brookline's branch of the W. C. T. U. holds a special meeting today at the home of Mrs. W. L. Ray, 21 Harvard avenue, to complete the business of appointing the year's committees for which there was not sufficient time at the last regular meeting. A complete report of the state meeting will be given by Mrs. Averill, who will report the morning's proceedings. Mrs. Charles Stearns, the afternoon's, and Miss Alice Streeter the evening's.

MRS. OAKES AMES IS MADE TREASURER

Mrs. Oakes Ames of North Easton has been elected treasurer of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association to succeed Miss Katherine R. Briggs of Brookline.

It was said yesterday at suffrage headquarters that more than half of the 800 posters placed in store windows announcing the mass meeting to be held Saturday evening at Tremont Temple have disappeared.

ROTARY CLUB IS HOST TO VISITORS

International officers, with delegates from Cleveland, Toledo, Syracuse, Albany, Hartford, Providence, Worcester and New York, came here today to attend the annual exhibition of the Boston Rotary Club in Horticultural hall tonight. They were met by many of the local members and taken to the hotel Nottingham afterward leaving for an auto ride to Lexington and Concord.

WATER RATE REDUCED

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—On and after Feb. 1 the minimum water rates in this city will undergo a five-cent reduction. The discount of 15 cents for payment of bills within 15 days will remain in force.

NORTH DAKOTA SHOWS BIG GAIN IN AGRICULTURE

More Than 5000 Farmers Cooperating With Field Agents in Practical Work of Getting Better Results

YIELDS ARE LARGER

FARGO, N. D.—The accomplishments of the North Dakota Better Farming Association for 1913 are shown in the official report just issued by Secretary and Director Thomas P. Cooper, says the Forum. An added interest to the report is the official announcement that the combination of the United States experiment station forces with the association has been effected with Mr. Cooper as director of the federal station and these two great agencies for improved farming methods united in one organization.

Twenty-two of the 50 counties of the state are now interested in the better farming movement, or practically one third the territory or almost one half the best agricultural area of North Dakota is now under the supervision of the association.

There are 25 field agents and one field woman working for the cooperation of the farmers' wives and daughters in the big movement to improve conditions in the rural homes of the state, especially to promote the use of labor saving devices in the farmers' households to lessen the labor of the women of the farms.

There are 5105 farmers of North Dakota members and cooperators of the association. In the territory in which field agents operate 23 per cent of the farmers are carrying out some form of cooperative work. The organization seeks to secure crop rotation, crop diversification, to encourage livestock raising, to teach better farm management and to increase farm efficiency.

There are 44,612 acres farmed under the cooperation with the better farming movement. In addition to this several thousand acres are directly affected.

One of the striking features of the movement is the direct results secured to the farmers in increased yields under the methods and supervision of the association. This is where the benefits appeal most strongly to the farmer and most certainly interest him through his pocketbook. The average yields of the model fields are greater than those of the fields farmed in the ordinary way to the following degree: Corn 11 bushels, wheat 5.5, oats 6.2, barley 6.4, rye 3, flax 3, potatoes 26 bushels, clover 4 tons. This in many cases means the difference between farming for nothing and a profit.

CONCORD TO GIVE OPERA

CONCORD, Mass.—Rehearsals are being held for the presentation of "The Pirates of Penzance" by the high school glee club on May 1 and 2.

TOLEDO SCHOOL PUPILS WILL GET PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

TOLEDO, O.—To establish a degree of efficiency whereby boys and girls may be fitted to take up business as soon as they complete the prescribed courses in the high schools, merchants, real estate and other business men may enter into a combination with the management of the schools to provide opportunities for students to secure practical experience in counting rooms, real estate offices, mercantile houses and industrial plants outside of school hours, says the Blade.

The proposed plan is the same as that successfully adopted in Boston, Cleveland and other large cities. In Cincinnati the students in the University of Cincinnati work in shops, offices and stores outside of school hours with the result that many young men attain a high degree of efficiency by the time they have completed their studies.

Prof. Charles W. Gayman, principal

NEW PRIVILEGES ARE SOUGHT FOR STATE BANKS

Commissioner Thorndike Would Give Trust Companies Some of Benefits New Law Confers on National Institutions

REPORT PRESENTED

Proposed amendments to the law, providing that trust companies may be placed on an equality with the national banks, with at least some of the privileges which the federal currency bill confers upon them, and so as to make companies doing business similar to trust companies and savings banks subject to the examinations and supervision of the commissioner, are included in the annual report of Augustus L. Thorndike, bank commissioner, just presented to the Legislature.

Aggregate assets of the various companies or individuals under the supervision of the department, are approximately as follows:

	Assets	Increase
10 Savings banks	\$637,533,307	\$30,247,351
70 Trust companies	44,476,200	28,640,719
24 Credit unions	183,151	91,071
3 Savings and loan assns	1,730,690	135,621
1 Foreign banking corp	1,445,731	701,648
receiving deposits of	1,561,876	249,061
Two savings banks—Lafayette Savings Bank and Grove Hall Savings Bank		

—have been granted certificates to organize, and it is expected that they will soon be in operation.

Following is a list of trust companies which have commenced business since Oct. 31, 1912: Market Trust Company, Maynard Trust Company, Menotomy Trust, Needham Trust and Winchester Trust.

Certificates have been granted to the following, but the companies have not commenced business:

First Ward Trust Company of Boston, Hamilton Trust Company, Lexington Trust Company, Industrial Trust Company, North America Trust Company.

Permission to establish branch offices has been granted to Cosmopolitan Trust Company, Federal Trust Company, Hamilton Trust Company and Market Trust Company.

Charlestown Cooperative Bank, East Bridgewater Cooperative Bank, Imman Cooperative Bank, Ipswich Cooperative Bank, Newton South Cooperative Bank, Shawmut Cooperative Bank, South Boston Cooperative Bank, and Wachusett Cooperative Bank were chartered and commenced business during the year.

NEW DREDGE FOR COLUMBIA RIVER

of the Central high school, is in accord with the plan. The idea of advancing a project of the sort prompted him some time ago to take a census of the boys and girls who have some sort of a wage-earning occupation outside of school hours and during vacation periods. The results of the census were such as to attract attention and comment outside of Toledo.

In a short time a call will be issued for a joint meeting of the Toledo Real Estate Board and the Retail Merchants' Board of the Commerce Club for the purpose of discussing the educational project in all its phases. Prof. Gayman will be asked to address the meeting, giving in detail the results of his recent census, and ideas as to the best methods of carrying the project to a successful culmination.

PORTLAND, Ore.—In command of Capt. J. C. Reed, formerly skipper of the tug Wallula under the O.W.R. & N. flag and later under the port of Portland commission, the new government seagoing dredge Col. P. S. Michie, built at Seattle for service on the Coos bay bar, came into the Columbia river recently for tests, says the Oregonian. She is to proceed to Rainier and remove a shoal in the channel. When that is accomplished she is to continue to Coos bay and operate on the bar.

TUFTS FRESHMEN DINE

Tufts College freshmen held their class dinner at the Hotel Oxford last night. Robert L. McLellan of Dorchester, vice-president of the sophomore class, was captured and taken to the festivities. Prof. Albert H. Gilmer, and Prof. George F. Ashley were speakers.

PRISONERS IN WELFARE WORK

AUBURN, N. Y.—The first time in this state that prisoners have taken up ideas for their own regeneration inside the institution was marked Sunday by the installation of delegates to manage the Mutual Welfare League.

MR. PETERS HOST TO MR. BRYAN

WASHINGTON—Representative Andrew J. Peters of Massachusetts will entertain Secretary of State Bryan and several other officials at dinner at his home here Friday evening.

For Value Received

As a means of spreading education, of giving general information of interest to all and of bringing into our own sphere a knowledge of how the rest of the world thinks and does, the daily newspaper, not considering the cost to the reader, occupies a position of importance unattained by any other form of the printed word.

Most men who read anything, it is often said, read the newspaper. The bigger and broader the source of information the greater will be the understanding of those who read. To produce a newspaper which can furnish news from the far corners of the world, and which is in every sense big and broad, requires far more revenue than the subscription price paid by the subscribers, who receive more than full value.

For the privilege of bringing their offerings to the attention of Monitor readers, the advertisers pay that proportion of the cost of production which, to a large degree, makes the paper possible. Thus whenever the readers of the paper patronize its advertisers, when feasible—price, quality and service being equal, they are putting their influence where it will count directly in making a better newspaper possible.

"For value received" the readers' intentional interest in advertising, and the consequent patronage of newspaper advertisers, is found to be satisfactory. It produces an increasing confidence in advertising as a prominent economic factor where care is exercised in accepting only honest advertising, as is the case of the Monitor.

BLUE HOLE, DEEP WATER, ONE OF JAMAICA'S CHOICE SIGHTS



View of the "Blue Hole," six miles from Port Antonio

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, B. W. I.—Blue Hole, six miles from Port Antonio, is one of the show places for the tourist visiting the island. The water of the hole, which is of the most beautiful and varied shades of blue to be found, lies hidden away in a cove among tall, graceful coconut palms and other

a huge caldron.

NEW POSTOFFICE SECURED BY TRADE BODY FOR NEW HAVEN

For Chamber of Commerce Congress Passed \$1,600,000 Appropriations—Vocational Schools and Other Benefits

ORGANIZED IN 1794

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Beginning with the securing of federal appropriations aggregating \$1,600,000 to build a new postoffice in New Haven, and the successful establishment of vocational schools, the New Haven Chamber of Commerce has waged a campaign that has brought about other notable public achievements.

These successes are rendered all the more significant by the fact that, although one of the oldest business organizations in the country, the chamber can not be said to have begun its commercial activities, as they are now known, until 1909, when it decided to inaugurate a campaign for membership that would make the organization thoroughly representative of the city's business and professional men. The Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1794, but was not incorporated until 1872. It was active in promoting the interests of the city, in the quiet and dignified way that characterized those early days. It discussed questions in a more or less academic way; it memorialized Congress occasionally on public questions, and despite lack of funds it furnished in skeleton form an organization that could express in dignified form the views of the leading citizens.

But, with the greater growth of the city, the leading men, in sympathy with the expanding interest that is typical of the present decade in the United States, felt that something more energetic in character must be done to lead the forces that were seeking expression for civic betterment. At the meeting of March 29, 1909, Col. Isaac M. Ullman, one of the city's leading manufacturers, was elected president. The organization decided to open an office, engage permanent secretary and to become active. Charles E. Julian, who had been executive secretary of the state of Connecticut, and who had had several years' experience in newspaper and municipal work, was elected secretary.

Greatest Need Considered

It was deemed wise by the executive officers of the Chamber of Commerce that an earnest effort be made at once for a large membership to enlist the services of all who really desired to help New Haven, and to organize a campaign for whatever might be found to be New Haven's greatest need. At that moment there was a loud demand for a well-appointed, better planned and larger post-office and federal building. The details of that campaign need not be related save to say that at the current session of Congress there was appropriated \$1,200,000 for the federal building in recognition of the city's need and in response to the demand made by the public through the Chamber of Commerce as voiced by a monster delegation that it sent to Washington. Since that time Congress has added another \$400,000 to the appropriation, and any one passing the corner of Church and Chapel streets today will note the building activities in full swing.

Soon after this successful movement the Chamber of Commerce began a study of the industrial field and its needs and the public school system, with a view to helping both by developing the latter. It was considered absolutely essential that the boys and girls whose futures do not seem to promise them a college education should be given an opportunity to make themselves expert in the industrial field. A vocational school was therefore desirable, to lift wage earners into a higher scale of industry. Despite opposition on the part of those who took the view that a trade can be learned only in a factory, opposition on the part of organized labor at the beginning, and despite a depressing inertia, the Chamber of Commerce committee convinced the board of education of the desirability of a trades school. Three years of persistent advocacy bore fruit early in September of this year, not only in the establishment of a vocational



PRESIDENT ISAAC M. ULLMAN

school system that is an improvement on the schools of many larger cities, but also in receiving the hearty support of organized labor. Moreover, the school could not begin to care for the number that clamored for admission. The first quarter gives promise of notable success.

Other Accomplishments

Some of the works accomplished are: The introduction of legislation by the General Assembly to permit the city to issue its bonds for municipal improvements up to a stated percentage of its taxable property, without special legislation for that purpose in each instance; legislation for a city planning commission; legislation for a municipal art commission; legislation for "home rule" in the matter of city charter amendments; local ordinances for street improvements and for building lines; the establishment of a city forest nursery; the greater usefulness of the city's elevated public parks (East Rock and West Rock parks); improvements in New Haven harbor and federal appropriations for deepening and widening its channels and legislation seeking an appropriation for a bigger and better appointed armory for the state militia.

One further instance of the chamber's successful aid to local industries may be cited in conclusion. A year ago last spring the chamber promoted the establishment of an industrial exhibit in which more than 70 manufacturers of New Haven now are interested, using about 12,000 square feet of floor space. Here are shown New Haven-made products, ranging from automobiles to pins, from fire escapes to corsets, from bird cages to hardware. The exhibit is open every working day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. This is probably the only industrial exhibit that is permanent and on so large a scale in this country. It has been called a "city in a showcase."

MANY EDUCATORS AT INAUGURATION OF NEW PRESIDENT

PORLAND, Ore.—The greatest day in the history of Pacific University, Forest Grove, was celebrated recently in the sixty-fifth anniversary of its founding, as well as the inauguration of the new president, C. J. Bushnell.

Educators from the entire Pacific coast were in attendance and took part. Among these were Presidents Penrose of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.; Campbell of the University of Oregon, Kerr of Oregon Agricultural College, Todd of Puget Sound University, Nash, Pacific Theological Seminary, Berkeley, Cal.; Harrington, Pacific College, Newberg, and Crooks of Albany College, Albany, Ore.

PLAYGROUND SITE SAVED

LOS ANGELES—The playground commission has been notified by the department of agriculture that its petition for the withdrawal of Seelye Flats from homestead entry has been granted. says the Express.

CANADA'S CROPS SHOW BIG GAIN; ROADS PRAISED

Figures Justify Speech From the Throne Which Referred to Bounteous Harvest and Improved Transportation Service

INCREASE IN VALUE

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the speech from the throne read at the opening of Parliament by his royal highness, the Duke of Connaught, reference was made to the bountiful crops, harvested and transported to market during the past season.

Reference was also made to the unusual success which crowned the efforts of the different transportation companies to prevent a recurrence of congestion at the country elevators situated along the lines of the different railroads.

The following figures will show that the government has good cause for making special mention of the agricultural progress of the country.

Final estimates for the year place the area devoted to the principal field crops at 35,375,000 acres. The value of the crops harvested, computed at prevailing market prices, is given as \$352,771,500.

The acreage in wheat was 11,015,000, producing 231,717,000 bushels, valued at \$156,402,000, as compared with 10,900,700 acres, 224,159,000 bushels, valued at \$139,000,000 in 1912.

Of the total wheat acreage in 1913, 10,036,000 acres were in the three western provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The wheat produced was 209,262,000 bushels.

A total of 404,600,000 bushels of oats valued at \$128,893,000 was harvested in Canada in 1913, as compared with 391,629,000 bushels valued at \$126,304,000 in 1912. The area in 1913 was 10,434,000 acres and in 1912, 9,966,000.

The past season was a record year for both wheat and oats, with the exception that in 1911 the oat crop had a larger value than this year because the market price ruled higher.

Both barley and flaxseed show a slight falling off in acreage and yield, the yield of barley being 48,319,000 bushels and flaxseed 17,539,000 bushels valued at \$20,144,000 and \$17,984,000 respectively.

In 1912 much criticism was leveled at the railways because of the congestion of traffic. During the early part of 1913 the greatest efforts were made to be thoroughly prepared to meet all demands in the season of 1913. The following figures show the results:

From Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 1912, the railroads handled 75,246 cars containing 88,309,460 bushels of grain. In 1913 the same roads handled 116,385 cars carrying 145,478,425 bushels.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—As a retiring board, meet at Ft. Bliss, Tex., Col. J. Garrard, sixteenth cavalry; Col. R. D. Reid, unassigned; Maj. C. J. Manly, Maj. P. D. Loderich, thirteenth cavalry; Maj. T. Davidson, marine corps recorder; First Lieut. B. P. Johnson, twentieth infantry.

These officers appear before the board: Lieut.-Col. J. F. Kreps, infantry; Capt. A. la R. Christie, twenty-second infantry; Capt. B. J. Tillman, twenty-seventh infantry.

Maj. W. M. Weigel, twenty-third infantry, detailed instructor New York militia.

Second Lieut. L. A. McLaughlin, coast artillery corps, detailed to board appointed Jan. 5 at Ft. Dade, Fla.; vice Second Lieut. W. K. Richards, coast artillery corps.

Capt. A. L. Fuller, coast artillery corps, eighty-ninth company, to unassigned list.

This board, Maj. B. J. Edger, Jr., and Maj. F. H. Albright, fourteenth infantry; Capt. E. R. Stone, Capt. G. A. Herbst, fourteenth infantry, and First Lieut. L. A. Lavanture, medical reserves, to meet at Ft. George Wright, Washington, Feb. 3, to examine applicants for commission in volunteer forces.

First Lieut. O. S. Albright, twenty-second infantry, one month leave.

Navy Orders

Ensign C. C. Gordon, wholly retired from the naval service from Jan. 15, 1914, in accordance with section 1454, revised statutes.

Ensign T. H. Winters, detached the Birmingham to the Maine.

Ensign T. E. Van Metre, detached command the C-1 to connection fitting out the New York and duty on board when commissioned.

Boatswain Daniel Dowling, detached the Colorado to home, wait orders.

Boatswain Nils Anderson, detached receiving ship at Puget sound, Wash., to the Colorado.

Boatswain C. T. Goertz, detached the Oseola, to temporary duty the Wyoming.

Boatswain J. L. Kelley, Boatswain A. M. Smith, and Gunner T. C. Wester, transferred to the retired list of officers of the navy from Jan. 13, 1914, in accordance with section 1453, revised statutes, to home.

Gunner Clyde Keene, detached the Ohio to home, wait orders.

Gunner T. J. Bristol, detached the Illinois to the Ohio.

Machinist G. F. Veth, to the Birmingham.

Movements of Vessels

The Maryland, from Mazatlan to San Diego.

The Tomah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2, from Jacksonville to Key West.

PLAYGROUND SITE SAVED

LOS ANGELES—The playground com-

mission has been notified by the depart-

ment of agriculture that its petition for

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Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 18 times, per line, 15c; 19 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Hold: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

PIANOS

VOSE
PIANO ROOMS

Now, don't you think you can find a Piano among this long list of SPECIALS that would and ought to induce you to buy that Piano now? You have put it off—knowing fully well that you will never get another like it again. And now is the time—now is the opportunity. If not prepared to pay cash, we will refund you the price you apply for, plus a small amount of interest on the amount paid to us upon delivery of this or any Piano that you may decide on then. Following is a partial list of slightly used pianos:

VOSE quarter grand.....	425
VOSE upright.....	405
VOSE upright.....	225
VOSE upright.....	170
VOSE upright.....	150
VOSE upright.....	130
VOSE upright.....	110
VOSE upright.....	90
VOSE upright.....	85
VOSE upright.....	80
VOSE upright.....	75
VOSE upright.....	70
VOSE upright.....	65
VOSE upright.....	60
VOSE upright.....	55
VOSE upright.....	50
VOSE upright.....	45
VOSE upright.....	40
VOSE upright.....	35
VOSE upright.....	30
VOSE upright.....	25
VOSE upright.....	20
VOSE upright.....	15
VOSE upright.....	10
VOSE upright.....	5

With detachable flounces at greatly reduced prices. WHITE MELLO & TIZZI, 125 UNION ST., BOSTON. CHICKERING upright.....

KRANICH & BACH upright.....

W.M. HOWARD upright.....

HAROLD upright.....

JEWETT upright.....

HARDMAN upright.....

BRIGGS upright.....

LAFARGE upright.....

The above pianos carry the usual VOSE guarantee, EASY TERMS. The largest stock of renting pianos in Boston at lowest prices. Out-of-town correspondence solicited.

160 Boylston Street

REAL ESTATE

SUMMER COTTAGE FOR SALE—On Newfoundland Lake, N. H., 100 miles from Boston. Six rooms, two baths, central heating, electric light, hot and cold water; bath; cellar; fire place; hard wood floors; broad planks; pine frame; over 2 acres; on main road to Vassalboro. Minimum price \$1,000. Selling at an unusual price. Handy to all conveniences; 3 miles from train; on stage line; two minutes from post office; furnished. For quick sale, \$200. Address D 10, Monitor.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FOR SALE—FLORIDA LAND, 80 acres

nicely situated, corners on nice lake, 40

acres timber; would make a beautiful

home; \$30 per acre for land; \$300 for timber. Mr. Grosvenor, Casselton, N. D.

The Parker arrived at Delaware Breakwater.

The Monaghan, Sterett and Flusser arrived at Savannah.

The Stewart, from Marc Island to San Diego.

The Glacier arrived at Tiburon, Calif.

The Michigan arrived at the New York yard.

The New Orleans, from Ensenada to Mazatlan.

The Denver arrived at Santa Barbara.

The Wilmington, from Amoy to Swato.

The Benham placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Jan. 20.

Notes

Naval committees of Congress are giving considerable attention to the recommendation of Secretary Daniels, that the number of chaplains in the navy be increased from 24 to 48, and that provision be made for 40 welfare secretaries. The recommendation seems to meet with rather general approval, and its adoption by Congress is therefore likely.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.**HELP WANTED—MALE**

ALL-ROUND PRINTER WANTED—We have a permanent position in a modern, pleasant office for an all-round printer, who can set an attractive job; composition and operate pony job presses; can come at once; give references and quote rates wanted for hour work. Tel. 251-1222. BOSTON, Mass. 22

AMERICAN YOUNG MAN wanted good references, as entry clerk and cashier; accurate figure and good typewriter (not stenographer); steady position. A. W. WILCOX & CO., 180-186 Washington St., Boston. Tel. 261-1211. 22

BOOKBINDER (manufactory work), in city, \$16-\$18 week. Call or send stamp for blank; STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester. Mass. 24

PARTY MAN in Worcester. A1 man with first-class ref., \$50 month. Call or send stamp for blank; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester. Mass. 24

REMAN MACHINIST, in Worcester; speciality of machinery; \$25-30 week. Call or send stamp for blank; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester. Mass. 24

WACHINIST A1 man only, in Everett; \$18 week. Call or send stamp for blank; STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

McKAY STITCHERS (carpet, silk) in city, piece work. Call or send stamp for blank; STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

MILLING MACHINE FOREMAN, in Worcester; man with executive ability and able to handle men. Call or send stamp for blank; STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester. Mass. 24

PLUMBER, in Lynn, \$4 day. Call or send stamp for blank; STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

PLUMBERS—and out. Call or send stamp for blank; STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

PRESSMAN, job; also feeder; must be A1; steady position. L. F. WESTON, Central Square, Cambridge; tel. 62. 24

PRINTER or compositor male or female, wanted for 6 or 8 weeks' work on town paper; state what is expected. ADVERTISER, Newmarket, N. H. 24

SLATERS, in Malden, \$4 day. Call or send stamp for blank; STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

ATTENDANT, experienced, wants position anywhere; references exchanged. A. L. FULLER, Gen. Del., West Lynn, Mass. 24

STENOGRAPHER, in city, \$12. Call or send stamp for blank; STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

BAKER—Young man wants steady position; seeks good all-round work; willing to live near or country; carfare one way; state wages. FAZAL KHAN, 100 Canfield St., Boston. 24

EXPERIENCED MACHINIST or foreman, residence Worcester, \$24, single; 5 years' experience; good references. \$30 day; mention 478. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester. Mass. 24

TOOLMAKER in Framingham, \$16 week. Call or send stamp for blank; STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

WANTED at once, an all round experienced man for florist store, must give the best of references from more than one store where he has worked; will pay a good price. E. J. HAMAN CO., Congress St., Everett. 24

WANTED—Young man with some experience in retouching photographs. MET. LITHO. & PUB. CO., Bow St., Everett, Mass. 24

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANTS, state institution, out of town, \$2 month, room, board and washing, N. S. years. Call Monday 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. 24

BINDERY GIRL (perforating and punching), 12 hours. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

CAPABLE NEW ENGLAND WOMAN, careful manager, as housekeeper-cook in a summer camp of little girls; good swimming; good cook; good references. F. M. GRACEY, 401 Boylston St., Boston. 24

COMPOSITOR, in Needham, \$10.50 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

COMPOSITOR, temporary position, in Melford, \$11 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTED—Family three; want to go to work; between 5 and 6. Apply MR. FAIRCHILD, Room 615, 420 Boylston St., Boston. 24

MILLIN APPRENTICE wanted to learn the art and the business. MILLIE CAROLINE, milliner, 480 Boylston St., Boston. 24

NURSEYMAID WANTED—Must have good references. For information phone Brookline 530. MRS. R. A. STEWART, Dean rd., Brookline. 24

POWER STITCHER, rubber goods, in West Medford, \$12 week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

WAIST FINISHERS and helpers wanted; no neckwear in city, piece work. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

STENOGRAPHER operator with public stenographer in city, experience required. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

STENOGRAPHER wanted situation in South Boston, \$5. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

STENOGRAPHER, in city, some bookkeeping, 10 weeks. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

STENOGRAPHER, able to translate German, part time work, in city. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

STENOGRAPHER wanted situation in Boston, \$5. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. 24

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The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

TRAINED ATTENDANT desires position; will go anywhere. MYRA J. NELSON, 2 Rockwell pack Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Rox 2464. 21

VISITING ATTENDANT, a practical American woman desires employment by the hour; sewing, repairing, children's sewing or household work. F. V. LINCOLN, Box 29, P. O. Huntington, Ark. 20

VISITING HOUSEKEEPER and cooking teacher desires employment; efficient, practical and economical. BLANCHE WATERS, 100 Hemenway st., Boston. 22

WAIRRESS—Young girl desires position; references preferred. JEANNETTE POWELL, 67 Charles st., Boston. 27

WANTED—Position as governess or companion, good references and testimonials as to character, ability, etc. R. W. THOMAS, 1 Wethered Ave., Hartford, Conn. 26

WANTED—To care for children; good by sewing and help with housework; good home rather than high wages. E. JOSEPHINE FREEMAN, 452 Moody st., Waltham. 24

WANTED—Seamstress work by the day; embroidery, plaiting, sewing, etc. MRS. H. HOFF, 609 Massachusetts av., Boston; tel. Trem. 2178. 21

WANTED—Two or three apartments for carmen; for business people preferred; or position as matron. M. E. RANSOM, P. O. Box 27, Melrose, Mass. 20

WANTED—Position as head waitress; would prefer to go away during summer, first-class hotels. MRS. S. L. ANNIS, 13 Palmer st., Roxbury, Mass. 27

WANTED—By young girl, position to care for children and assist in night work; would prefer to go away. E. SEYTON, 26 Lewis av., Arlington, Mass. 26

WANTED—Work by the day or week; accommodating by a competent German woman. MARY H. R. BROWN, 4 Davis st., Boston. 28

WORKING ATTENDANT wants situation; experienced. MRS. VICTORIA DODD, 379 Bridge st., Lowell, Mass. 24

YOUNG COLORED GIRL desires light housework; no washing; or care of baby; housework; etc. EDITH M. BERRY, 25 Custer pl., Boston. 27

YOUNG LADY desires evening employment; 3 years' experience bookkeeping, clerical, tutoring and teaching. E. T. MORRIS, 7 McKinley rd., Worcester, Mass. 22

YOUNG LADY would like position reading or writing a few hours each day; would like to go away. E. M. SEAVEY, 25 Westville st., Dorchester, Mass. 22

YOUNG LADY, two years' experience as stenographer with general office work; also good references; good moderate salary; with good prospects of advancement; can furnish best of references. MARY O'BRIEN, 35 Flora st., Brooklyn. 22

YOUNG LADY desires position; 16 years' experience in bookkeeping and type-writing; state terms. B. D. OLINS, 66 Clinton av., Irvington, N. J. 27

YOUNG LADY wishes position as governess, with one or two small children; experienced, and good references. MRS. MILLIE E. WEIR, West Kingsboro, R. I. 27

YOUNG WOMAN with experience in New York; desires position as maid, housekeeping, etc. MISS OLIVE KISTER, 136 Huntington av., Boston; tel. (evenings) B. A. 1319. 22

ARTISTS wanted—Commercial, experienced; all-round; also retouchers and designers; can use some beginners; state name and address; apply by letter only. H. WALKER, 1801, 6 No. Michigan bldg., Chicago. 22

JEWELER and engraver wanted; must be experienced; first-class workman; to act as helper; good pay; good references; G. W. WALKER, 1225 Broadway, N. Y. 22

DAIERYMAN—Desires position fully understanding his trade; good driver and mechanic; first-class references. CLARENCE W. KIP, 102 W. Broad st., Newark. 22

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DAIERYMAN—Desires position fully understanding his trade; good driver

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN

EASTERN

LYNN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 70 Market Street Lynn Phone Lynn 1860

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and wood. SAWGAGE, JOHN STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central sq.

EVERYTHING TO EAT—J. B. BLOOM COMPANY Telephone Lynn 2800.

HOUSEFURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS—OLMSTED, WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford st. Store on two streets.

LUNCH AT HUNTER'S—QUALITY FOOD 18 CENTRAL SQUARE

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods. Fair Prices. BESSIE ROLFE CO.

SCHOOL SHOES for boys and girls; prices range from \$1.25 to \$3.50. HODGKINS SHOE STORE, 26 Market St., Lynn, Mass. J. C. Palmer, Mgr.

UNDERWEAR—La Grecque Muslin Undewear, the garment most fit. Sold exclusively in Lynn by GODDARD BROS., 76 to 88 Market St., Lynn.

WORCESTER, MASS.

ART NOVELTIES, Soaps, Handwrought Silver, The Lavender Shop, A. L. CHACE, 634 State bldg.

BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY of high grade, clean workmen and workshop. HARRY RICHARDSON, 584 Main st.

CANDY SHOP—TENNEY'S Stands for Purity and Quality. 55 Pleasant st., 2 minutes from City Hall.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 3 Pleasant Street Worcester Phone Park 1622

CORSETIERE—"Bu-Bon" Custom Corset Shop. Residential fittings a specialty. Eva E. Driscoll, 306 Main st. Tel. Pk. 1291.

FLOWERS freshly picked and delivered on short notice at reasonable prices. HUGHTON, 4 Park st. Hay 2311.

FURNITURE—MACEY BOOKSTORES AND LIBRARY FURNITURE MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON

HAIR—Combing made into braids and puffs. Mail orders. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple pl., formerly 48 Winter

LUNCH—FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PHENSTON'S, 1036 Boylston st., Boston. Lunches to take out.

LAMPS, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Holders, shades refinished and repaired. HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most particular Photo Lab. Thurston, 26 Broadfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see.

PICTURES, MIRRORS AND FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 49 Boylston st.

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS—Reliable merchandise for every specie. Men's Women's Boys', Girls', FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

REPAIRING—REFINISHING of furniture and interior decorations. COFFEE, 27 Cambridge st.; B. B. 3122.

RUBBER STAMPS & STENCILS—DIMON-UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st. Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalog.

STENCILS and CUTLERY—We mark our dog collars free. ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq. subway.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES—"How-Ko" and "Silk Gauge." OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 229 Newmarket st., Boston, Mass.

VACUUM CLEANER—The vacuum \$5. Small light, easy to operate efficient, guaranteed. 176 Federal st. Tel. F.H. 4095

WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them. AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 Cornhill, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 131 Beacon St. Coolidge Corner Phone Brookline 5030

FLOWERS—Table decorations a speciality. Estimate given. MRS. MERRILL, 1314 Beacon st., Brookline. Tel. 4850.

MALDEN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 20 Pleasant Street Phone Maled 13

DRY GOODS—we carry only the reliable up to date. KELLEY'S MILL REM-STORE, Old Fellows Temple.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—"Educator" and many other popular brands. GILBERT N. WARE, 13 Pleasant st.

CAMBIDGE, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1274 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge Phone Cambridge 946

FURNITURE—C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette sq., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—Charles H. Fosgate, 176 Massachusetts ave., North Cambridge. Telephone 870.

HARDWARE—A complete line of General Builders' and Household Hardware. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.

MOVERS OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC. A truck used. Storage. HERMUS & CO., Inc., 153 Mass. av. Phone Camb. 735.

SHOES—New Spring and Summer Styles for Men, Women and Children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 595 Mass. ave.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1 Galen Street Phone Newton North 300 Delivery in the Newtons

SALEM, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 187 Essex Street Phone Salem 1800

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS at Boston prices. J. H. DALTON & SON CO., 24 Holland st., W. Somerville, Tel. —

INSURANCE—Coal Agency. GEORGE HENRY CLARK, 354 High-land Ave. Tel. Som. 33.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 31 Washington Street Phone Dorchester 4700

WINCHESTER, MASS.

MARKET—BLAISDELL'S, 612 Main St. "House" meets full day. Furniture and provisions. Weekly price list mailed on request. Free delivery to surrounding towns. Tel. 633-W. and 622-R.

WALTHAM, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 193 Moody Street Phone Waltham 1518

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 550 Main Street Phone Fitchburg 1000

EASTERN

NEW YORK (Continued)

EASTERN

BALTIMORE, MD. (Continued)

EASTERN

PITTSBURGH (Continued)

CENTRAL

PITTSBURGH (Continued)

CENTRAL

GRAND RAPIDS (Continued)

CENTRAL-CANADA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

IN OUR ART DEPARTMENT we are showing a full line of the very latest styles in the famous Royal Society Package Goods, comprising all the desirable stamped novelties of the new year. Also, like the series of our own stamped novelties, M. FRIEDMAN & CO.

In this town LILY WHITE FLOUR is "the flour the best cooks use."

INSURANCE—EDWARD H. HOLMES, 103 Michigan Trust Building, Citizens Phone 1260.

PLUMBING and HEATING REARSTO PLUMBING CO., LTD., 276 Forest Street, Phone Main 2220.

RESTAURANT—BRADLEY'S, Phoenix Bld., cor. Notre Dame and Princess Sts. Phone Garry 2916.

WINNipeg PRINTING & ENGRAVING CO., 211 Rupert St. Phone G. 3333, Winnipeg, Canada.

VICTORIA

BANKS—THE QUEBEC BANK—General Banking business transacted. Savings department.

BARBER SHOP 1968 Oak Bay Avenue A. H. ADAMS.

BUILDER and CONTRACTOR Houses for Sale—Plans prepared. A. C. Westgate 1315 Yates St. Phone 5336-L

CAFE and LUNCH COUNTER—Up to date—for ladies and gentlemen. TIGHE & WHEELER, 633 Yates St.

CARTAGE—Transfer and furniture moving and wood dealers. VICTORIA CARTERS CO., 1318 Yates St.

CLOTHING PARLOR—FITTING ROOMS. RICHARDSON & STEPHENS, 1412 Government St., Victoria, V.ancouver, New Westminster.

FIRE INSURANCE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE—C. A. Katsenbach, 624 Bayward Bldg. Cheapest—Safer—Best. Tel. 1897.

FLORIST—A. J. WOODWARD Sole Agents for Sutton's Seeds 616 Fort Street

FOOTWEAR of a High Grade; ENGLISH and AMERICAN CATHCARDS, Femerton Bldg. 521 Fort St.

GORDONS LIMITED, 730 Yates St. Fine Dry Goods and Wearing Apparel For Women and Children

HENRY BROTHERS—Dealers in fancy and sport apparel. Prompt delivery and lowest prices. Oak Bay Ave.

LADIES' STYLING—Satisfaction for Man and Boy. House of Hart Shaffner & Co., 53 Michigan Ave.

CORSETS—French and American in comprehensive styles for every occasion; expert fitting, individ. atten. MILTON, 241 Woodward Ave. Tel. Cherry 1760.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK, 1406 G St. Ask for one of our Dime Banks free and deposit in our Savings Department.

DRESSMAKER MRS. EDNA L. BROUGHTON The Earlinton 15th and Col. Road. Phone Col. 1925-M

FIREPLACE FURNISHINGS, Andiron, Skirps, Grates, Wood Boxes, Gas Logs. J. H. CORNING, 520 13th St.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY THE MAYER CO., Inc. 615 Fifteenth Street, Northwest

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK, 1406 G St. Ask for one of our Dime Banks free and deposit in our Savings Department.

DRESSMAKER DR. F. W. CRYDERMAN 807 Gas Building. Phone Main 5226

DRY CLEANING—BERTHA BAUMGART. Sue to Tessendorf. Ladies' Gents 50c. 27 Porter Bldg. Citz. 9326. Bell M 547

MID-WINTER SALE of Gentlemen's Suits and Overcoats 20% to 33% discount. CARR-HUTCHINS-ANDERSON CO.

OFFICE SUPPLIES—Everything for the Office—Furniture, Filing Devices, Stationery. BIXBY OFFICE SUPPLY CO.

PAUL STEKETEE & SONS DRY GOODS

Linen needed? Then, if money saving is an object to you, profit by our special offerings.

PHOTOGRAPHY THE FRIENDLY POPULAR STUDIO 67 Monroe ave. Phone Citz. 5601

PIANOS, FLAYER-PIANOS, VICTROLAS. THE MERRICK PIANO COMPANY, New Location. 35 Ionic Ave., N. W. Woodward Ave. Tel. 2200.

PLUMBING—General Repairing Estimates furnished. MUIR PLUMBING CO., 142 E. Fulton St. Both phones 2000.

MILLINERY—MISS R. SHANNON Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS. GREEN & BURDICK BROS., Ltd. Insurance, Victoria, B. C.

REAL ESTATE—BURDICK BROS. Ltd. Reports furnished on property in British Columbia. Q20 Broughton St.

SHORTT, HILL, & DUNCAN, LIMITED Jewelers and Diamond Merchants Victoria, B. C.

TAILORING—Importer of High Grade Woolens. P. M. LINKELTON, 1114 Broad St.

WEILER BROS., Ltd. Complete House Furnishers Cor. Government and Broughton Sts.

W. R. VAUGHAN LAWYER 704-705 B. C. Permanent Bldg.

Ottawa

FINE FURNITURE SWART & CO. 24 Rideau Street

MASSON'S WEAR SHOES

TORONTO

REAL ESTATE—MUNRO & CO., 2464 Queen East. Choice Real Estate. Investments, beach properties. Phone Beach 512.

ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, SYSTEMS—McDonald, Campbell & Co., Accountants, Auditors. System Experts. P. O. Box 441.

VANCOUVER

A. SCOTT, BROKER, 404 Homer St. Businesses, Investments, mortgages, insurance and city property.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS and HATS SOUTHERN & McINTYRE, 330 Carrall Street, near Westminster tram office.

REAL ESTATE—COMMERCIAL AGENCY, 1116 Granville St., Investments residential and business property; estates managed; mortgages.

Patrons of This Advertising Will note that

SHOPS OF QUALITY ADVERTISING

From Merchants in Eastern U. S. and Canada

Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Shops of Quality advertising from Central and Western U. S.

Appears each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

This advertising costs 10¢ per line and is placed in annual contracts. No advertisements accepted for less than 3 lines.

"We Have Received More Results

from the small advertising that we have placed in your publication than from any other newspaper advertising we have done. We have at least been able to attribute the results directly to this advertising, inasmuch as many of the customers who have favored us with their business have called our advertisement in your paper.

We would be pleased to recommend this method of advertising to any interested, and can assure you of our appreciation of the results obtained from the small investment which we have made with you.

This was the experience of a hardware dealer in California who regularly advertises in these

SHOPS OF QUALITY columns.

Is it not fair to presume that you will be as well satisfied if you use this method of making yourself and your business known to a good class of buyers?

Real Estate Market

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

Centrally located business property has just changed hands whereby Loren D. Towle has sold the new publicity building numbered 40-44 Bromfield street. The building is nine stories and is of steel frame fireproof construction, containing three stores on the first floor and about 100 offices on the floors above. The building has been erected on the site of the old Bromfield Street M. E. church, which was razed last February, and has made a marked improvement in the appearance of Bromfield street. The building was only finished the first of November, but is already entirely occupied on the first floor and a large portion of the offices are under lease to highgrade tenants. The Pilgrim Publicity Association, for whom the building was named, occupy a large portion of the sixth floor in the building. The land consists of 5825 square feet and was assessed last April for \$367,200. The building has not yet been assessed. The purchasers are Frank E. Simpson et al.

In connection with the above transaction, Frank E. Simpson et al. have transferred to Loren D. Towle, the six-story stone and brick mercantile building located at 169-181 Congress street, corner of Channing street and Leather square. The total assessed value of the estate is \$244,800, of which \$174,800 is on the 11,652 square feet of land. H. J. Russell was the broker in both of these transactions.

A large sale of property on Summer street has just been completed through the office of Burroughs & DuBois, full particulars of which are printed in another part of this paper.

BACK BAY CONVEYANCES

One of the largest sales of vacant land in the city that has taken place for some time has just gone to record whereby William J. Strober conveys to Thomas H. Connolly 238,000 square feet of land bounded by Huntington avenue, Wait and Hillside streets, assessed for \$83,300, with a frontage of 355 feet on the avenue, 335 feet on Wait street and 456 feet on Hillside street. It is the intention of the purchaser to build upon the property at once, also improve several new streets. The brokers in the transaction were Guy D. Tobe representing the grantor, and Victor Kaufman, the grantees.

The large brick block consisting of 20 apartments and four stores, corner of Mountfort and St. Marys streets, Boston, has been sold by Alice M. Connolly to Charles P. Upton. The property is assessed for \$32,000, unfinished, being \$8200 on the 4674 square feet of land and \$23,800 on the building. The brokers were Victor Kaufman, representing the grantor, and Guy D. Tobe representing the buyer.

WEST ROXBURY SALES

The property No. 12 Preston road, being a new two-family house, together with lot which contains 4452 square feet, has been conveyed from John A. Havey to Windsor R. Porter. The property being new is not assessed yet. The broker was William D. R. Porter.

Joseph Columbus has purchased from Adam Dorr 4650 square feet of land fronting on Mt. Hope street, near Canterbury street, taxed for \$200. He also bought the adjoining 5076 square feet fronting on Berry street from Ernestine Volks. This parcel is assessed on \$400 valuation.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Edward W. Foster has sold to Samuel Carro, who resold to Ida Feinstein two frame dwelling houses off Blue Hill avenue in Dorchester, assessed for \$11,600, and the 12,450 square feet of land carries an additional \$1800.

Stanley W. Richardson and another have sold to Samuel Haworth a parcel of vacant land on Grampian way, extending through to Savin Hill park, containing 5284 square feet, which is assessed for \$100,000.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS

Charles A. Burnham of Newtonville has purchased 9404 square feet of land from J. N. W. Farnham and Frank R. Farnham, trustees under the will of David S. Farnham, fronting on Allerton road, Newton Highlands, and will at once commence the erection of a house for his own occupancy.

Ema L. James of Newton Center has sold a lot of land fronting on Avondale road, Newton Center containing 4510 square feet to E. E. Orrell, Jr., of Newton Center, who is now building a residence for his own occupancy.

Ada B. Davis has purchased for investment 6000 square feet of land on Winona street, Auburndale, from Lillian M. Jones of Newton Highlands. William J. Cozens was the broker in all these transactions.

STATE COLLEGE OF MINNESOTA MAY SUPERVISE FARMS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The plan to give the state agricultural college supervision of the farms operated in connection with state institutions under the immediate jurisdiction of the board of control will be discussed at the quarterly conference of the board with the superintendents, to be held at the capitol Feb. 3, says the Dispatch.

The scheme was outlined several months ago, the general plan being to get the cooperation of the farm school experts in the management of these properties. It is believed that if such supervision is given the farms will be able to produce nearly everything needed in foodstuffs for the state institutions at a minimum cost. Each farm has an experienced manager but there is little if any general supervision.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are noted on the notice here given:

Washington st., 146, rear, cor. Brainsley and Ward, Cambridge; Bligham; brick and iron auto storage.

Manhorn rd., 99, ward 23; Arthur F. Cedstrom, James G. Hutchison; frame dwelling.

Orient st., 50, ward 1; Manuel B. Thomas, Harry Chisholm; frame dwelling.

Boston st., 123, ward 18; W. H. Hardy, Edward A. C. Ward; frame dwelling.

Washington st., 4795, cor. Cowing st.; 23; Home Building Co.; frame dwelling.

Norw. st., 50-72, ward 6; Ezra Palmer et al.; after stores and mfg.

Hilliard Park av., 10, ward 19; J. B. Mulvey; after store.

St. st., 45, ward 5; City of Boston; after school.

Canal st., 146, ward 8; Est. of Wm. K. Porter; after stores and offices.

Bethel st., 11; 13; 15; 17;ington st., ward 1; A. W. Perry, lesser; C. H. Blackwell; after stores and offices.

Hanover st., 40, ward 6; E. D. Codman et al.; trustees; after mercantile.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Walter V. Van Kleek to Julia M. Marsh, Columbus av.; q. 1.

William J. Koch, mfg., to William J. Koch, Washington, E. Dedham and Mystic st.; d. 500.

Pennie Goodman, mfg., to Fannie Goodman and Wilkes st.; d. \$500.

Julia M. Marsh, mfg., to Walter L. Van Kleek; d. 10,000.

Frank J. Wenzler to Emma Schreiff, Eighth st.; q. \$1.

Edward J. Connolly to City of Boston, St. st.; 3578.

Sidney A. Wilbur to Dora E. Varney, Bolton st.; q. 1.

EAST BOSTON

Ida Felstein to Samuel Carro, Chelsea st.; q. 1.

Frank P. Banker et al. to Raffaele Lepasario, Rockingham et.; w. \$1.

ROXBURY

Edward F. Glavin et al. to Elizabeth J. Glavin, Cabot st.; q. 1.

John J. Cronin, gdn., to Elizabeth J. Glavin, Cabot st.; q. 1.

Benjamin F. Hill, Jr., to City of Boston, Sachem st.; w. 1.

DORCHESTER

Edward W. Forster to Samuel Carro, Edward W. Forster to Samuel Carro, from which coast guards on Cape Cod rescued the captain and crew yesterday, will be a total loss. The vessel is reported as breaking up rapidly. The vessel is of 42 tons net, built at Camden, Me., in 1881.

Leaving Halifax today, the new Cunard liner Andania is due here late tomorrow afternoon. She is bringing 94 cabin and 264 steerage passengers for Boston from Liverpool and Queenstown. Several others disembarked at Halifax.

Two cabin passengers, Dr. William Siddons of Liverpool and J. Millson, left port this afternoon aboard the British passenger liner Oceano, Captain Featon, for Liverpool. Dr. Siddons is making a round trip in the vessel. The Sagamore was filled with freight, her list including 110,000 bushels wheat, 2000 sacks flour, 1000 bales of cotton, and much general cargo.

WEST ROXBURY

John A. Hayey to Winden R. Porter, Preston rd.; w. \$1.

Adrian R. Joseph to Columbus, Mt. Hope st.; w. \$1.

Ernestine Voit to Joseph Columbus, Berry st.; q. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Silas Pennell to Eva Pennell, Harvard ter.; q. \$1.

Natella D. Gove to Robert F. Denoir, Hooker st.; q. \$1.

Robert F. Denoir to Natella D. Gove, near Haskell st.; w. \$1.

CHELSEA

S. Arthur Shaw to Jacob Lifman, Carter st.; q. \$1.

George E. Nott to William Williams, Fourth st.; w. \$1.

REVERE

Willard Welsh Realty Co. to Luigi Tasino et al., Curtis and Clark rd.; d. \$1.

David A. Yulli to Thomas Sewall, Mill st.; q. \$1.

Thomas Sewall to Hub Real Estate Corp., Mill st.; q. \$1.

NEW SACRAMENTO

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING NOW BEING USED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Slips to the 1200 teachers and principals in the Kansas City public schools have been sent out by I. L. Cammack, superintendent, asking for proposals for a general revision and simplification of the course of study, says the Star. Action toward the upbuilding of pupils with the introduction of the extra hour of play was taken a month ago.

This is all a part of a general plan of improvement that will require two years for final accomplishment.

The idea of having all of the teachers in the city schools cooperate in the making of a new curriculum was put into force, Mr. Cammack said, to get the benefit of their intimate experience and to bring to the teachers themselves a greater interest in and sympathy with the proposed changes.

The proposals are now beginning to come into Mr. Cammack's office. They will be acted on by a committee of more than 200 principals and teachers. The committee will be divided for special attention on each study.

TEACHERS' IDEAS SOUGHT BY KANSAS CITY SCHOOL HEAD

All Asked to Cooperate in the General Revision and Simplification of Study Courses

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SAN FRANCISCO TO GET NEW LIBRARY

SAN FRANCISCO—Through the efforts of the Mission Promotion Association the Mission has secured the Carnegie library. It will occupy the vacant lots on Valencia street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, says the Mission Enterprise.

The price to be paid for the site is \$12,500, which will be furnished by an appropriation from the city exchequer by the board of supervisors. The library trustees are authorized to spend \$60,000 for the library building in addition to furnishing it and stocking it with books.

HETCH-HETCHY WATER PROJECT TO BE PUSHED

SAN FRANCISCO—The finance committee of the supervisors at a conference recently with City Engineer O'Shaughnessy and City Attorney Long relative to Hetch-Hetchy affairs agreed that the city had done all that the law required with reference to the acceptance of the Hetch-Hetchy grant and that no time should be lost in proceeding with construction work, says the Dispatch.

The city engineer reported that not more than half a dozen men had been employed in the Hetch-Hetchy region, pending the result of the contest over the congressional grant, and that these men were engaged mainly in marking out routes for roads.

The finance committee requested him to immediately prepare plans of the work to be performed so that operations in the valley may be hastened, and he said that this would be done

SHIPPING NEWS

Firm prices marked the slight business at T wharf today. Fresh fish continues scarce. Only three vessels were in today, the steam trawler Crest having 24,900 pounds, schooner W. M. Goodspeed 5000, and Jorgina 7000. Quotations per hundredweight to dealers: Steak cod \$10.50, market cod \$5.50, haddock \$8.75, pollock \$5.75, large hake \$7.75, medium hake \$4.75 and cusk \$5.75.

Not one vessel reached Gloucester today. Even the gill netters failed to produce fish, not having gone out Wednesday.

The steamer City of Gloucester remained at Boston Wednesday owing to her late start for Boston. No trip was made today.

Live lobsters packed in 380 cases reached port today from Yarmouth, N. S., aboard the steamer Boston. They were consigned to local dealers.

Steamship City of Edinburgh, from Calcutta, which was due here several days ago, has been reported at Halifax, where she is filling her bunkers with coal to resume the passage here. Adverse conditions caused the bunker supply to rapidly diminish. She has a \$1,000,000 cargo.

After a passage of 35 days from Lisbon, the Italian steamship Oceanus, a freighter, arrived at New York today in tow of the steamer Elizabeth.

It is expected that the two-masted schooner Fred, Adelbert Ames, from which coast guards on Cape Cod rescued the captain and crew yesterday, will be a total loss. The vessel is reported as breaking up rapidly. The vessel is of 42 tons net, built at Camden, Me., in 1881.

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News of Finance, Railroads and Industry

REPORTS FROM THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY ENCOURAGING

Improvement in Sentiment Is More Marked as Volume of Business Increases—Business Is Still Done at Low Prices, but Further Concessions Unlikely

NEW YORK.—The Iron Age says: The change toward better sentiment has been more marked in the steel trade, and there has been some increase in the volume of business. The note of concession in the President's message has plainly added to the better feeling.

Our Pittsburgh report gives encouragement in several particulars. There is more disposition there to say that the turn has been made, but with this comes a caution against expectations of any quick recovery. One item is that a leading steel company had a larger total of orders and specifications in the past week than in any week in eight months. Another had 10,000 tons more of orders than shipments this month up to Jan. 19. Steel works are now close to a 60 per cent operation on the average.

Business is still done at the prices with which buyers have become familiar in the recent weeks of negotiating. New concessions have not developed, nor is it expected that advances will come without the closing of good-sized contracts for forward delivery, which thus far have been quite generally staved off.

Some brightening in the structural trade is indicated, business just closed in eastern territory amounting to 40,000 tons, of which only half was sub-way work. Cleveland reports 10,000 tons of pending fabricating contracts and a decided improvement in the outlook.

Plate and wrought pipe manufacturers have been electrified by the appearance of the largest inquiry the leading oil interest has sent out at one time. Purchases may run quite above 300,000 tons, nearly two thirds being pipe, while the plates making up the remainder will be converted into pipe under contract, as

SHRINKAGE IN NET EARNINGS FOR NOVEMBER

Indifferent Showing of Fifty Representative Railroads Due in Part to Fact of Good Corresponding Month Last Year

OPERATING RATIO UP

NEW YORK.—Returns for November of 50 representative railroad systems operating in all section with a mileage of approximately 185,000, show a decrease in gross earnings of 3.73 per cent, while net earnings decreased 20.71 per cent.

This compares with a decrease in gross of 9.45 per cent and a decrease of 13.45 per cent in net for October. Operating ratio exclusive of taxes, but including net results of outside operation, was 70.51 per cent against 65.09 per cent in November, 1912; operating ratio for October, 1913, was 60.64 per cent.

The November showing makes a decided decline from previous month, and, in net, is the worst exhibit since 1908. There are, however, a few excuses for the rather severe falling off in the net of nearly 21 per cent: In the first place, comparison was with a very good month in 1912, net having increased in November of that year no less than 16.1 per cent. Another point is that November, 1913, had five Sundays, against four in November, 1912, leaving only 25 working days, against 26 in 1912. Severe which practically isolated Cleveland for a few days, was also no small influence.

Strikes in the coal fields of southern Colorado, and in the Lake copper district, also had an unfavorable effect, although in a smaller degree.

In western foundry pig iron markets buying has gone at a good rate, at prices still attractively low. Stove manufacturers have taken some round lots. In the Chicago district No. 2 foundry and malleable Bessemer have sold at \$13.50 at furnace, prices there being more irregular as the selling has broadened. St. Louis reports sales of 30,000 tons, with a large tonnage pending, including in one case 20,000 tons and in another 10,000 tons of basic iron.

Some Tennessee warrant iron has been thrown upon the market at a price which some Alabama sellers have met, at \$10.50, Birmingham, N. Y.—J. Burns of Birmingham Shoe Co.; U. S. Dowling of Chas. W. Dowling & Son Co.; Essex.

Burlington, N. C.—S. Masur; U. S. Chatanooga—A. F. Smock; U. S. Clinton, A. Case and N. W. Stevens of Stevens Rockwell Co.; 26th Summer St., Chillicothe, O.—E. Culter of Culter & Step; U. S.

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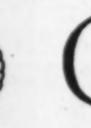
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Leading Events in Athletic World



California Baseball

BOSTON A. A. TO PLAY WANDERERS SEVEN FROM N. Y.

Return of Foster to Championship Form Is Expected Greatly to Strengthen the Famous Unicorn Club Team Tonight

HOW THEY LINE UP

Followers of hockey in Greater Boston will get an opportunity to judge of the relative strength of the Boston Athletic Association and the teams of the Amateur Hockey League of New York this evening when the strong Unicorn seven faces the Wanderers Hockey Club of New York in the Boston Arena.

The Boston team has not played a game in 10 days and is in prime condition to show its best form. Coach Alfred Winsor has had the men in daily practice with the Harvard varsity team and the men have shown a marked improvement in their playing.

Newton Foster has rounded into form during the past week and this will greatly strengthen the B. A. A. seven, for with Huntington, Canterbury and Foster all in fine shape the Back Bay club is one of the hardest in the country for an opposing team to score on. The practise last week against Harvard was a great help to the B. A. A. forward line, which is now playing together better than it has at any time this season.

Claffy, Paton, Smith and McGrath of the Wanderers forward line will show the hockey fans in this city some of the greatest speed they have seen this season. Every man on the New Yorkers' rush line is an exceptionally clever skater and handles the stick well. Although Kinsella and Ammon are not as capable as a pair of outer defensive men as Huntington and Foster they are nevertheless effective men and very hard workers.

The Wanderers recently defeated the Cleveland Hockey Club so that a victory for B. A. A. tonight will place it well up in United States hockey circles. The lineup follows:

BOSTON A. A. WANDERERS
Organd, Lw. Claffy
Hicks, c. Paton
Clifford, r. Smith
Poots, l.w. McGrath
Huntington, p. Kinsella
Foster, b. Keay
Canterbury, g. Kear

BROOKLINE H. S. BEATS HARVARD 1917 SWIMMERS

Brookline high school swimming team defeated the Harvard freshmen at the Brookline swimming pool Wednesday afternoon by the score of 32½ points to 29½ points. Leo Handy of the winning team was the star performer of the meet, and won first place in two of the events. Handy, who holds the 220 yards inter-scholastic title and three New England championships, although matched against men older and heavier than himself, won the events easily.

In the 100-yard swim there was considerable excitement, although at no time in the race did the other contestants have an opportunity to overtake the fast Brookline high school boy. His time for the course was 1m. 3.5s. Handy also won the 220 yard swim.

Jouannet of Brookline, holder of the interscholastic diving championship won easily in this event, outclassing all the other performers, and exhibiting unusual form and skill. Bowdidge of Brookline was second and Jackson of Harvard won third place.

CALIFORNIA HAS NINE VETERANS

BERKELEY, Cal.—With no less than nine veterans among those eligible for the University of California baseball team this spring prospects of turning out one of the best nines that has ever represented this university are considered very good at the present time. Coach Schaeffer will be in charge of the team.

Last fall about 100 of the men who hope to make the team and had not previously played on a varsity team, had working out under the coach and several of them showed considerable promise. The veterans who are again trying for places are: Captain Rubke, Sebastian, Webb, Glenny, Chapman, Young, Dodson, Shepherd and Adair.

BEDIENT TO SIGN WITH BOSTON
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Although he had received a good financial offer from the Buffalo Federal league baseball club, Hugh Bedient has announced his decision to sign up again with the Boston American league team.

PLAN NEW LEAGUE NEXT WEEK
BROCKTON, Mass.—A meeting of those interested in the forming of a southern New England baseball league will be held in Taunton or Providence, R. I., next week. It is planned to elect a president and secretary at that time and select the circuit.

HARVARD TRIALS TODAY
Owing to adverse conditions, the Harvard relay trials scheduled for Wednesday were postponed, and will be run off this afternoon if possible.

EXPECT BATTLE IN COURTS OVER BALL CONTRACTS

Federal League Notifies Nationals It Will Legally Contest Signing of Any of Its Players

CHICAGO—That the decisive battle of the baseball war of 1914 may be fought in a federal court is today the opinion of those in close touch with Federal league affairs, following the serving of notice that that league would fight any attempt of clubs in organized ball to sign their players.

Legality of the reserve clause in the contracts of National and American leagues will be the point over which the contest will be made, but when or where it will start is not made public.

Announcement of the signing of William Killifer by the Philadelphia Nationals was made soon after President J. A. Gilmore of the Federal league had warned the Quaker City club that the Federals would contest if Killifer and Brennan were signed with it, and it looked to the Federal league men like the formal picking up of the gauntlet.

Federal leaguers declare themselves so confident that the reserve clause will be held illegal, that they predicted a grand scramble for signed ball players as soon as a court decision is made.

"If it comes to bidding for players we will be as strong as anybody," said Charles Weegman, president of the Chicago Federals.

"Organized ball knows it has no legal right to sign our ball players," said Manager Tinker of the local club. "It merely wants to tie them up so they can't play with us."

Neither Weegman nor Tinker would say whether court action would proceed or follow actual participation in games by Killifer.

G. I. GARDNER '14 NAMED CAPTAIN AT DARTMOUTH

Elected to Lead Green Gymnasium Team, and F. H. Colby '14 Is Chosen as Manager

HANOVER, N. H.—G. I. Gardner '14 has been elected captain of the Dartmouth varsity gymnasium team and F. H. Colby '14 has been chosen manager, and Kinsella '15 treasurer.

Plans are being made for an exhibition to be given at Phillips Exeter Academy, late in March. Besides the trip to Exeter, the team plans a dual meet away from Hanover, though definite arrangements have not been made. In addition to these trips, three events here are planned. Of these, two will be exhibitions, one during the winter carnival, and the other in March. A dual meet with some other college is also possible.

The team will be strengthened next month when L. J. Murphy '16 reenters college. Murphy is an expert club swimmer and may be counted on as a sure point winner in a meet.

About 15 men are now practising daily under the direction of Coach Kaney in preparation for the coming events.

KIVIAT VICTOR AT ELKS GAMES

PATERSON, N. J.—Abel R. Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C. won the Elks Derby at 1000 yards, the principal event at the Elks indoor athletic games held here Wednesday night. Kiviat finished five yards ahead of O. De Gruchy of the New York A. C., who was the same distance in front of Oscar Hedlund of the Boston A. A. The winner's time was 2m. 17.2-5s.

John Eller of the Irish-American A. C., an Olympic runner, equaled the world's indoor record of 7.2-6s. in the 60-yard low hurdles. In the 60-yard sprint Alvin T. Mayer, I. A. A. C., equalled the American indoor record of 6.2-5s.

T. J. Halpin of Boston did not have a chance to show what he was capable of over the 300-yard route. He was interfered with on the turns so badly that he was forced out of the race.

PACIFIC COAST WANTS BIG ARCHERY CONTEST IN 1915

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Archers all over this state are taking much interest in the plan proposed to get the National Archery Association of the United States to hold its national championship tournament on the Pacific coast in 1915, either at San Francisco in connection with the Panama-Pacific exposition or in this city should it not be convenient to have the event at the exposition grounds.

Several years ago archery was very popular in this state and the sport has been growing more and more popular of late until now it seems to be at its height in this section of the country. There are a number of clubs and many individual archers who would welcome the chance of taking part in a national tournament, but have not been able to do so on account of the great distance to the East.

Those who are putting forward the plan to have the event in California bring forth the fact that a national

RATIONAL GOLF BY STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The following editorial from Golf of the World will be of interest to the people of this country as it is a sketch of some one we all admired during his stay with us.

Athletes Who Won 19 of the 24 Points Scored by Red and Blue in 1913 Are After Positions Again This Year

PHILADELPHIA—With men who won the 24 points scored in the Inter-collegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America championship track and field meet last year again available

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PHILADELPHIA—With men

THE HOME FORUM

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HELPFULNESS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHISTIAN SCIENCE draws attention to the limitless opportunity for one and all in the work of helping their fellow men. This it does by giving to the world a clear statement of the nature of God or divine Spirit, and by showing through convincing demonstration the great healing power of spiritual thought which is based upon the understanding of the one God. When in his mighty ministry Christ Jesus came healing the sick and the sinning, drawing all men unto him because of his power to understand their needs and to save them from their troubles, he taught and proved that evil in all its phases is unrelated to God; that God desires none of it and upholds none of it, and that the truth or right sense of God's presence, power, and love must and will remove it every time. Thus he taught that the redemption of the world and the helping of each individual, no matter what the nature of his trouble might be, is a process of education or enlightenment wherein through the operation of truth and grace each one comes into a greater consciousness of the nature and presence of the All-good.

Now Christian Science today sets forth the teachings of the Master concerning God so clearly and simply that all may come to understand God more perfectly and this understanding equips the individual to serve others by bringing to bear upon their problems a better sense of absolute Truth, the law which governs man at all times. The salvation of the whole world is going on through the awakening of mankind to the presence of spiritual Truth or omnipresent good. All improvement that is taking place, all philanthropy to which mankind is devoted, has its value in the success it has in enlightening mankind as to the presence of infinite good, of God, instead of His false and unreal opposite, evil. In this work of enlightenment each man has his place and may fill it at once and in

SOUTH IN AMERICAN LETTERS

SECATIONALISM in American literature is disappearing. The whole country claims Longfellow, even as England claims him, and so the whole land claims Poe, with his mixed affiliations of North and South, and the whole land claims Sidney Lanier, perhaps the most truly poetic of all American poets. But the recent wordy controversy over Brander Matthews' book on American literature was worth while, in that it brought anew to attention a group of southern

writers who should not be forgotten. A southern lady opened this question and while her claims for some of her poets will not be readily conceded—as when she sets Abram J. Ryan beside Longfellow—she will have many northern readers with her in questioning the omission of Sidney Lanier from the book, which included 28 literary portraits, only Poe and Joel Chandler Harris of southern men of letters.

The New York Times approved the comparison of William Gilmore Simms with James Fenimore Cooper. In fact if compelled to choose between reading "The Last of the Mohicans," again or "Eutaw" this writer would choose "Eutaw." As regards other southern writers claimed as equals of their brothers of the North a bit of self-criticism from John Esten Cooke was set in evidence. The effect of such words on any reader must be to rouse a wish to read his books and trace in them so sweet and generous an individuality. For thus candidly and nobly he speaks of himself and his peers:

"Mr. Howells and the other realists have crowded me out of the popular regard as a novelist, and have brought the kind of fiction I write into general disfavor. I do not complain of that, for they are right. They see, as I do, that fiction should faithfully reflect life, and they obey the law.... In literature, as in everything else, advance should be the law, and he who stands still has no right to complain if he is left behind."

Mr. Cook's novels include "Leather Stocking and Silk"; "The Virginia Comedians," and "The Youth of Jefferson," all with scenes laid in Virginia in pre-revolutionary times.

Other writers whom the southern woman thinks should have been in Mr. Matthews' brief survey are William Longstreet, Richard Henry Wilde, Beverly Tucker, Henry Timrod, Paul Hamilton Hayne, and James Lane Allen, with whom she avers Hawthorne "cannot compare."

Cornell in 1868

Waymarks in the progress of Cornell University may be traced in the letters of Goldwin Smith lately published. He says that it was in London where he met Andrew D. White who asked him to join the new work to uphold an American university on the lines laid down by Ezra Cornell. He arrived at Ithaca in 1868. On the plateau where the splendid buildings are today was only one block of a very poor building, he said. The plan of Mr. Cornell included manual labor in connection with study, but it was soon found that it would not work. The students were "mostly poor, frugal and industrious," he says, writing in 1878, for the idea of the founder, to dignify manual work, had left its stamp on the university. Mr. Smith seemed to reprehend a recent influx of the athletic "manias" as he calls it, and thinks it "sad to see what currency an idle aristocracy can give to its frivolities even in the democratic hemisphere." Alike in luxury and athletics Cornell keeps pace today with the older colleges.

Service and the Stars

Service is one of the ways by which a tiny insect like one of us can get a purchase on the whole universe. If he finds the job where he can be of use, he is hitched to the star of the world, and moves with it.—Richard C. Cabot in the Atlantic.

WIT AND WISDOM

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHISTIAN SCIENCE draws attention to the increasing degree day by day as he does his best to realize the fact that "God is on the field" and to lift the thoughts of all people to this fact. This is the way divine Love has provided him to assist himself and his fellows out of difficulties and in the proportion that one is successful in doing this, in being spiritually minded instead of carnally or mortally minded, he will tread directly in the path of the great Wayshower and will find that he is overcoming evil through the power of the divine Spirit just as the Master did.

The essence and substance of right spiritual thought was stated by Jesus when he gave those greatest commandments of all, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul; and with all thy mind;" and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." It was through the love that all the work of the Master was done. Love was not simply the manner in which his work was done. Love was the motive power of the work. Mind, divine Mind, is supreme in the Science of being and Christ Jesus proved that the scientific understanding of man which is identical with love not only reforms the sinner, but heals the sick as well. This it will do throughout all time, so long as there remains a single sinner to be reformed or a single sick person to be helped. It is therefore of the utmost concern that each individual watch that his thoughts be true and loving for his participation in lifting thought above the suggestions of evil concerning himself and others and by following the advice to "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true" (Science and Health, p. 28). The high road of spiritual vision was well expressed by the Psalmist when he said, "Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me, bless his holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who giveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases."

Spiritual Unity

Unless religion prove to be, as indeed it has proved again and yet again in the lives not only of individuals, but, we may say, even more conspicuously in nations, the unifying element, the power that will bind together all our manifold activities and focus them all upon one individual end, and bring all our interests into a unity—if religion cannot do this, there is no other power that can.—Canon H. Synodus in the Churchman.

Good in Use

Let me understand that the good life does not consist in the length or space, but in the use of it.—Seneca.

KING HOOVER HOUSE, DANVERS, MASS.



WHAT is known as the King Hoover house, more frequently in these days, called the Lindens, in Danvers, Mass., has been called the best preserved residence of revolutionary times in Massachusetts. It was built by Robert Hoover, a famous merchant of Marblehead, who lived here winters and in Marblehead summers. He was called "King Hoover," some say because he

was such a benevolent and generous gentleman. He certainly was wise in some respects. He knew how to handle men. He was a large ship owner, and sailors, it is said, would sail in his vessels for less wages than for any one else because they were always well treated and had plenty to eat.

It seems more probable, however, that

he was called King Hoover because he was loyal to the King, standing by England during the war of the revolution, and losing his property in consequence. This house was for some time the headquarters of General Gage and later a young ladies' school. After that it was purchased by the late Francis Peabody and is now occupied by his heirs.

The Little Comforters
I have my little thoughts for comforters;
They run by me all day
Holding up perfumed memory that stirs
My dull accustomed way.

They murmur of green lanes we used to go,
(For here the spring forgets
To set the roadways thick with grass,
and sow
The paths with violets!)

Here the hot city crashes, and all words
Thunder or scream or cry,
Yet there were lake-sounds once (they
tell), and birds

Called from a twilight sky:

There still a night wind strokes the slumbers
And the cool grass lies deep...
I have my little thoughts for comforters,
Who whisper me to sleep.

Margaret Widdemer in the Craftsman.

Star-Spangled Banner Year

One of the notable anniversaries of 1914 will be the centenary of the "Star Spangled Banner," which will fall on Sept. 14. Plans are already making for a celebration in Baltimore—for it was the flag of Ft. McHenry, seen through the smoke of the British bombardment, that inspired Francis Scott Key, a captive on the fleet, to write the song—Youths Companion.

Games

Games are not meant for idle people who have nothing to do but study them; their true use is as a relaxation for the man who is doing some serious work in the world, and is doing it hard enough to make games the occupation of a holiday, and not of his best strength and time.—Filsom Young.

ILLUMINATION IN LAFAYETTE'S HONOR

THE quaint gaiety which the American townsfolk of the early nineteenth century would put on when occasion demanded is amusingly illustrated in a letter written by a lady in New Haven, Conn., to her husband abroad in 1824, when Lafayette made his friendly last visit to the United States. The letter appears in a privately printed book of memoirs by Mrs. Emily Ford Skeel.

The arrival of the marquis was announced by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. Dear little Mary asked with the simplicity natural to her years if the bells rang because papa and uncle had arrived safe.

Should I undertake to write to you

all that has been done and is still doing in honor of Gen. Lafayette I might fill a sheet. You will receive a letter giving an account of the parade in New York and Boston. Last Wednesday,

Commencement at Cambridge. I suppose there were splendid doings.

On Friday p. m. we were informed by hand

that the marquis would be in town at ten o'clock, that a signal gun would be fired to announce his arrival. We immediately prepared our candles, fixed them to our windows, made potato candlesticks & had our apparatus all ready. Precisely at 11 the gun was fired, and in five minutes every house was lighted. The scene was brilliant beyond conception. The colleges and houses round the Green were not only illuminated but tastefully ornamented with flowers & emblems of various kinds.

"After our house was lighted I walked round once the green, accompanied by Harriet (for we had no Beau), & then returned to take care of my candles and give my girl an opportunity to see what she never saw before, a general illumination [italicized]. Louisa, Mary and

Ellen had the satisfaction of going to the door and looking down Temple street. This was quite enough for them and furnishes conversation for a month to come."

She adds that Lafayette will be present at the Yale commencement, and that the event will fill the city with strangers, who will flock "to see their country's benefactor." But later in the letters we read that Lafayette is not coming, and the college people are rather glad that his presence is not to overshadow the glory of their commencement day.

Interview With M. Rodin, the Great Sculptor

D R. ARTHUR LYNCH, M. P., paid a visit recently to M. Rodin, an event which he declares counts for much in one's history. He discovered the great sculptor in his atelier in the old palace of the Faubourg working with indomitable energy. He finds something in M. Rodin that compares with the aspect of a prophet, something with that of a druid of old, and something with Leonardo da Vinci. M. Rodin is no high secluded pedant of art. He is in the movement; he was called revolutionary once, yet in the quietude of the studio within the massive walls overlooking an old-time garden, hustling Paris with its push, its glare, and its excitement seemed very far away. This appreciative visitor finds it difficult to record M. Rodin's many sayings,

although fraught with amazing interest, but he gives the general impression which he gathered of the sculptor's work. M. Rodin waxed enthusiastic on the Egyptian sculptures, as on the Greek; he admires the English; he loves the French and Italian; he adores the Japanese.

Here is a bust of Clemenceau, Dr. Lynch says in the Daily Chronicle (London). What a world of fighting, of striving, of the fervor, the seat, the humor of French politics is there! And the famous Balzac! It may be "discussable," as Rodin himself once admitted; but every other Balzac in same buste it. And here is Bernard Shaw, an extraordinary portrait. At some distance the eyes look shut, a deeply meditative Shaw; close, they are open, they are alive in their own peculiar air. I see there genius, modernity and Cockney wit.

M. Rodin told me of an English countess who wanted to sell a picture for £3,000,000. In the style of our parliamentarians I thought it a big estimate. But yet, said the sculptor, what is £3,000,000? You have it or you haven't; some one has; the bourse rises and falls; money is made or lost; the £3,000,000, and countless millions go into circulation, pass through some hands, remain in others. What of all that—but a work of art, there is something there of victory, something of the immortal!

The Greeks were not great, said Rodin, merely because one of them had been

this sculpture, or another had wrought out that group; they were great because, resting in the bosom of nature guided by nature [they] were penetrated by an ideal of art; art and grace were in their very modes of thought. A nation does not do all that is necessary for art simply by buying pictures or marbles and putting them in museums; the whole spirit, the intention, the feeling of the intellectual being should be transfused with a sense of the beautiful-and the true, and this should find expression at every turn and in every incident by which the city makes its greatness manifest. The sculptor spoke with some bitterness of the modern idea of hustle, of get-rich-quick, of surface show. Even comfort is not the great ideal of a nation.

Japanese Poet's Night in London

YONE NOGUCHI, the Japanese poet, a very distinguished figure in the literary world of Japan, has been in England on a lecturing tour, and in an article written to the Daily News and Leader (London) gives a quaint and truly oriental account of his first night in London, which he is revisiting after a lapse of 10 years. He tells how he went to his hotel and retired for the night, took off his western clothes and donned a beloved Japanese garment, but remembering the earliness of the hour, he arose and dressed up in western clothes and found himself walking slowly to Trafalgar square.

"My friend artist, Hara," he says, "used to point to his picture of the winter night view of that square, and sadly dwell on what a failure the picture was when he thought of the subject in imagination, even from Japan. Putting aside Hara's picture, indeed the night scenery of the square would be the hardest thing to paint. Oh, what a color in the air or mist! Is it purple? or is it gray? or is it dark? What is it? Why, it is the very color of rubies!" I exclaimed. What an activity, what a crowd in Piccadilly-circus! Where are these people going, and what purpose have they? I wonder. I walked along the streets (I do not know what streets they were), as the other people walked.... I was walking for a century ago. He kept the trade-route clear, and there was a bridge and a paved road up to the town. Ali's faults were glaring and obvious and shocking to the western mind. Viewed from the ramparts of Tepelen, they come into focus and are seen in a truer light. He was of the people and he handled them successfully, for he was one of that rare tribe of geniuses, "the man that was born to be a King."

Now Ali's konak is a huge heap of ruins, and within his fortifications dwelt a horde of gypsies. These form the bulk of the inhabitants. One hundred gypsy houses, 70 Moslem Albanian, and 30 Christian, make up all the town. These latter have the bazaar and such trade as the place carries on. On the Kaimakam and the gypsies alone dwell within Ali's walls. The land outside and the houses upon it all belong to the neighboring tekish, which is reputed "very rich." The fortifications are solid and well built of hewn stone. Ali meant Tepelen to rank high as a town, and so it may do some day, for the Viosa valley is the only route from the sea through the mountains to the interior, and it is an old, old trade-route, and the ancient way from Apollonia to Dodona. Fragments of ancient walls still stand within those of Ali. They are rudely built, without mortar, of uneven stones of unequal sizes somewhat smoothed on the outer surface, and roughly battlemented. They are called the walls of Helen. Tepe (Turkish) is a hill according to the Kaimakam, and Tepe Eleni Helen's Hill.

He describes how a longing to touch the kind earth came upon him and he slipped into St. James park, and when he felt the real ground, something soft underneath his feet, he exclaimed "Why, green grass even in winter here—green grass in December."

Science

And

Health

With
Key to
the
Scriptures

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

How Pantomime Began

Pantomime was once traced back by a learned writer to the time of Noah. But the holiday entertainment with which England is familiar is no older in the country than 1702, when John Weaver, a dancing master and friend of Addison and Steele, produced the first real Drury Lane pantomime, called "Tavern Bilkers, or Dancing, Action and Motion." It was followed in subsequent years by "Orpheus and Eurydice," "Harlequin turned Judge," "Cupid and Bacchus," and others, all produced at the classic home of English pantomime, says the Daily Chronicle (London) in its article entitled "The Office Window." It was left to John Rich—"Manager Rich"—to place pantomime on a firm footing. This was in

As He Thinks

A man lives as he thinks.—The Rev. William Watson.

Today's Puzzle

What body of water could be represented by the words described below?

A sea bird; first space on the staff; frequent abbreviation for street; a quantity of paper.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Poplar.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 22, 1914

Why the Entente Is in Danger

THE unofficial conversation of the chancellor of the exchequer in which he made his appeal for a serious reconsideration of the financial policy of the United Kingdom with reference to armaments, is finding a perhaps not altogether unexpected echo. From the other side of the channel, as well as from beyond the Vistula, has sounded the warning of "the entente in danger," whilst in his own country Mr. Lloyd George finds himself promoted to the office of president of "the Suicide Club." The chancellor is, of course, an impetuous speaker and both he and Winston Churchill have before now played the part of the enfant terrible in the Liberal party. At the same time, it is a little difficult not to feel that patriotic criticism has been a little overdone on this occasion.

All parties in all countries are profoundly unanimous in regretting the burden of armaments. All are alike willing to admit in theory the waste of non-productive expenditure. The moment, however, any one brings forward a practical proposal, even in the merest outline, for the reduction of these armaments, a large section of the various advocates of peace indulge in a vigorous oratorical or literary demonstration of what is popularly known as wigs on the green. Mr. Lloyd George's critics in Paris are peculiarly sensitive as to the effect of his views on the triple entente. They point out that his ideas are purely insular and bear no relation to the responsibilities of his country as a party to the entente. What, however, would have been said on the boulevards if he had indulged in the temerity of advising France on the subject of the three years bill or the deficit? It is to be suspected that the historic Austrian "Hands off" to Mr. Gladstone would have found a reverberation. As for St. Petersburg, that capital has already discovered in the conversation an explanation of Sir Edward Grey's hesitancy in supporting the Russian objections to General van Sanders' mission. As a matter of fact, if there has been any hesitation, most people will agree in finding for it a far less cryptic reason.

The truth about the chancellor's utterance will surely seem, to the man who is able to divorce his judgment from the usual party shibboleths, something quite distinct from all this. No man was more uncompromising in asserting the rights of his country than Mr. Lloyd George in opposition, during the incident of the Grimsby fishing fleet, or Mr. Lloyd George, the minister, during the crisis at Agadir. The chancellor of the exchequer, however, perhaps more clearly than most people, sees that the strength of a country is not to be gauged in dreadnoughts alone, but in every act of policy which goes toward building up a prosperous, a contented and a united people. The undue pouring of a nation's resources into the melting pot of dockyards and arsenals may easily become fatal to such a constructive policy. When, consequently, the chancellor of the exchequer hints at a remedy, there may be wiser ways of accepting it than a hasty and unconsidered party "non possumus."

A LEARNED European has discovered that, in talking, woman has more endurance than man. But really it is in listening, not in talking, that one may best display one's power of endurance.

Plan to Neutralize the Philippines

A NON-ADMINISTRATION joint resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Overman and said to have the approval of the chairman of the foreign relations committee opens formally, for the first time, the plan of neutralizing the Philippines by international agreement, following such ultimate severance of relations between the islands and the United States as the wisdom of Congress may order. The arguments for such a course are well stated by Mr. Shuster in the January Century magazine. They have been repeatedly voiced at the Lake Mohonk conference by men of considerable prominence, though seldom by persons with actual experience of residence in the islands and knowledge of the natives or of the far east.

For ethical and sentimental as well as for commercial and strategic reasons the United States must always have especial interests in the islands, whatever their political status. Were independence to be granted tomorrow the moral responsibility for shielding the insular realm from complications with stronger powers would rest on the United States. This being the case, it is contended by those who oppose the neutralization scheme that since it never can be fully trusted to guard the Filipinos' interests, it would better not be entered upon. Moreover, argue these same persons, it is by no means certain that the Filipinos would prefer multiple to single power supervision of their insular interests after becoming a republic.

But these and other somewhat speculative aspects of the matter are unimportant compared with proposed action by Congress definitely naming a date for American withdrawal. Senator Overman apparently favors such announcement. Mr. Shuster certainly does, and his experiences in the Philippines, in Persia, and in recent travel through South America, have given authority to whatever he may say about the interrelations of races and the aspirations of small peoples for democratic forms of government.

Not until both the new governor-general of the islands and President Wilson more fully disclose what is in their thought concerning extension of home rule will it be possible to say what Congress is likely to be called upon to do in the name of the United States people. Latest reports from Manila, if reliable, point to a somewhat more conservative attitude on the part of the new governor-general, which of course will be noted at the White House. Meanwhile it is seemly to remark that the more light on the situation there is, the better for all involved in shaping the policy of the United States.

IT HAS been figured out that a recently retired letter carrier received in pay about one dollar for every ten miles walked by him while pursuing his vocation. Here is another instance, it would seem, calling for mileage readjustment.

To THE clear intimation in President Wilson's anti-monopoly message that he favors granting increase of freight rates desired by the eastern carriers of the United States the interstate commerce commission may or may not give heed. A verdict based on facts is their bounden duty, not a verdict adjusted to any personal or partisan exigency or to any other cause. Nevertheless the presidential preference will count, should it prove to exist. Were such a ruling to come just now from the interstate commission it might do a great deal to dispel distrust of the business future. With adequate revenue coming into the treasury, few corporations among the carriers will dispute the validity of the restrictive legislation on which Congress is busy. Curbed in power to combine with rivals for special ends, and at the same time forced by law to do business at a loss not to be willingly borne, the railway corporation is not in an enviable position.

Undoubtedly in the near future the interstate commerce commission is to have ways and means of getting at the facts about railway capitalization, earnings and administration such as are not now at its disposal. The new legislation recommended by the President partially covers this need. But before this new law can take effect there should be practical relief from existing conditions. If the railroads can practise no further economies and an increase in freight rates will give immediate relief, let the change be made. The rates can be readjusted when the commission is in possession of its facts.

Tax Falls on the Coal Consumer

A YEAR ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania enacted a law imposing a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ cents upon every ton of anthracite coal mined in the state. According to its supporters, the measure was primarily intended to increase the public revenue, although incidentally it might be the means of diverting from the mine operators and the coal railroads a small share of their net earnings. There were some who took the position that it was primarily intended as a means of exacting tribute from the coal monopolists, and in some quarters it was actually condemned on this ground. With experience along similar lines in recollection, however, there were others who held that the tax would turn out to be a burden not upon the coal operators and the coal railroads—the coal interests—but upon the consumers. This newspaper held and expressed an opinion to this effect.

The Philadelphia Ledger, after giving the subject serious and intelligent study, estimates that the enactment of this law has cost the consumers of anthracite coal \$6,000,000. If the Ledger is correct the operators have made the payment of \$600,000 to the state an excuse for drawing \$1,800,000 from the middlemen, while the latter have made the operators' increase in price an excuse for drawing \$3,600,000 directly from the consumer.

The law was not on the statute book a month before the operators increased the price 10 cents a ton, or four times the amount of the tax. The wholesalers were content with the existing scale of profit, but according to the Ledger, the retailers promptly raised the price 25 cents a ton, and "are still getting it." Thus, we are further informed, "the $\frac{1}{2}$ cents tonnage tax was boosted 1000 per cent by the time the coal reached the consumer."

This, of course, is simply a repetition of the procedure that marked the last advance in wages to the Pennsylvania coal miners. The coal corporations profit splendidly, in money at least, by every tax imposed upon them. For this they have to thank the coal consumer. How long the latter will remain acquiescent nobody can say.

MOUNTING deposits in national banks and trust companies are not always a sign of prosperity. They may register the status of idle rather than working capital. But rising totals of the resources of the savings banks and increase of depositors are signs difficult to reconcile with the claims of prophets of panic and the doleful depictions of chronic pessimists. Savings banks deposits in large centers like New York and Chicago inspire confidence. In the latter city they amount to \$18,000,000 more than they did a year ago, and the relative growth between Oct. 22, 1913 and Jan. 14, 1914, was faster than during any previous equal period. So also in New York city. Since the new year opened, deposits there have increased in volume at an unusual rate; 50,000 new accounts have been opened, and these mainly, so it is estimated, by wage earners.

To persons who realize how large a part these savings banks deposits, figuring as carefully guarded loans, have to do with development of civic and industrial projects, this continued growth of deposits and depositors will bring satisfaction. Diminution of employment in factories and shops there has been to some extent. But it has not been enough to check the productive factors of the nation's essential life or to justify pessimism.

Probation System Pays Its Own Way

MASSACHUSETTS, it appears, has one branch of its government which, while serving a social purpose, is conducted not only without net expense but actually at a considerable profit. The probation service has that distinction. While the forthcoming report of the commission must be awaited for full statement of the facts, it is already known that the collections of the probation officers, serving under the various courts of the state, amounted to over \$217,000, while the cost of the service was \$135,000 for the year. Last year the commission took some pride in a showing of \$20,000 excess of receipts over expenditure and now it has the proportionately larger reason in the margin of fully \$80,000. If this were the result of an assessment upon the probationers for the support of their supervision it might argue an undue burden. All the more is there occasion for satisfaction that it is not of such nature. Actually the collections do not go into the public treasury in this large amount, but to the extent of \$140,000 they are paid to the persons dependent upon the probationer for support.

To the amount of \$52,000 the county treasuries receive returns in the form of fines which are paid in place of imprisonment. This is direct offset to the cost, reaching nearly 40 per cent. The larger amount, \$140,000, is collected from non-supporting husbands and

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turned over to the dependent wives and children. It stands none the less and indeed rather more as a financial return to the public, inasmuch as the man who is required to pay is usefully employed, as he has to be in order to meet the payments, instead of being in a public institution at the public's expense. The persons who are provided for by his payments are, in turn, kept from becoming public charges and the public is saved practically an equal amount. Taking the two savings together, the public is financially aided far in excess of the amount which the probation officers collect.

Approval of the probation system rests upon much broader foundation than a fiscal gain. Properly administered, as it is credited with being in this state, it accomplishes good in the opportunity it gives to the man who is placed under it to regain his standing and be a help instead of a burden to society. In the non-support cases, which have grown within five years from 617 to 1240 in the number of persons under probation and from \$49,000 to \$140,000 in their payments for the care of their dependents, the larger service is in the instruction that is given in civic responsibility. The men so charged are found to respond to the plea that the obligation to support wife and children is not simply personal but an obligation to the state.

The number of probation cases in the year reached 21,074, an increase of 3556 over the year before. The larger application of the rule is token of its efficiency, and common observation of the work enforces the opinion that it is humane and helpful and with gain rather than loss in the respect for law that it brings about. It seems to justify all the claims made for it by the men who brought it into effect.

TEACHERS, writers and students will probably join Commissioner Claxton of the United States bureau of education in wishing it were possible to do more than merely publish an index to the documents turned out by the government printing office at Washington. The index, however, is an advanced step, for until quite recently even this aid was lacking to the explorer among the publications that issue annually from the press in heaps and stacks. Another and a more important step has been taken by Frederick K. Noyes, a skilled explorer, who has been delving into the vast store of officially-sanctioned printed matter, and who, in a contribution to the bulletin of the bureau named, tells something of his experience and shows in what manner it has profited himself and others.

Prospecting for wealth known to be buried beneath tons of reports, bulletins and miscellaneous pub. docs., issued monthly, weekly, daily and almost hourly by the government, is an experience not without its attractions and rewards, and Mr. Noyes furnishes sufficient evidence to prove that here is a field well worth the efforts of a trained corps of literary explorers and compilers. He is himself able to give only a measure of guidance to those who would follow him. Wealth of data there is in abundance; the thing is, to furnish a key to it, such an index as will enable the seeker to find his facts at a minimum of time and effort.

Teachers, writers and students feel constantly the need of having within their reach at least a compendium of the data which the government goes to the expense of obtaining and publishing. Commissioner Claxton says that one of the greatest needs of the elementary schools is suitable material to supplement the meager outlines and brief statements of the textbooks. He might very properly add that one of the greatest needs of historians, essayists, compilers and newspaper writers is exactly this kind of material in a convenient and ready form. It is unquestionably the case that, if requisite funds were supplied for the purpose, a notable service might be done by the bureau of education or some other agency in uncovering, abstracting and extensively indexing the information now largely hidden in the United States public documents. Having taken the trouble and gone to the expense of collecting this information, it would seem to be only rational that the government at Washington should now go to more trouble and expense in order to render the data available.

FREDERICK DWIGHT COBURN, who resigned as secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture a few days ago, is really the man who answered William Allen White's famous question, "What is the matter with Kansas?" Twenty years ago, when he accepted the post to which he has given distinction, there were many things the matter with Kansas—more things than could have been conveniently enumerated in a conventional answer to the Emporia editor's interrogation. Secretary Coburn was already taking care of some of the things that were the matter with Kansas when Mr. White issued his editorial broadside, and in the last score of years he did not pause once in his efforts to remedy the rest of them, so far as he could do so by showing Kansas how to make the best use of her marvelous soil.

Nothing could be truer than his statement: "Within my term of service a much maligned and greatly misunderstood state has found herself and advanced to the front so strikingly that the whole attitude of the people toward themselves, and of the nation at large toward them, has changed." Within the term of his service Kansas, from being a butt of general ridicule, has become an object of general admiration. In all essential particulars, Kansas is a hundred years in advance of what she was twenty years ago.

Secretary Coburn infused new ideas into Kansas agriculture. He raised the calling of farming in Kansas to a very high level. His leadership has been punctuated yearly with new and wonderful records of production. The whole face of the country has changed for the better—greatly for the better—since 1893.

It now seems to Mr. Coburn in retirement that a new and still more marvelous period of development and prosperity is in store for his state, and we suppose nobody who is capable of taking a comprehensive survey of the situation in 1914 and of comparing it with the conditions prevailing beyond the Missouri in 1893, can fail to share his view.

PROFESSOR DOOLITTLE's assertion that the world will come to an end in 15,000,000 years has been disputed recently in several quarters, and the controversy would seem to justify that other assertion to the effect that when thinkers have nothing particular to think about they could put their time in profitably on the golf links or the bowling alley.

Much Has Been Done for Kansas